



**First
golds
in Rome**
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4 gunmen slain

IDF, Shi'ites clash

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
ROSH HANIKRA. — At least four Shi'ite gunmen were killed by IDF troops in the course of a day-long battle along the northern perimeter of the security zone in South Lebanon yesterday, according to IDF sources.

There were no reports of casualties to IDF or South Lebanese Army troops, although sporadic firing continued until late last night around the village of Yatar.

Shi'ites, apparently from both Amal and the extremist Hizbullah organisation, reportedly fired dozens of mortar rounds at a reinforced SLA hilltop position overlooking Yatar village. Mortar fire also fell in areas where IDF troops were operating.

The SLA and IDF forces in the area responded with artillery and tank fire. The duels lasted throughout most of the day.

The army sources said the gunmen were killed in a clash with an IDF foot patrol, operating outside the security zone, north of Yatar village.

The IDF soldiers spotted a squad of three gunmen early yesterday morning.

They opened fire with light weapons, killing all three suspected terrorists.

Later, members of the same patrol sighted a larger armed group and opened fire at long range. One gunman was reportedly killed and the rest fled the scene.

Military sources said the operation, outside the border of the security zone, was part of ongoing and wide-ranging measures to curb terrorist activities and try to ensure the security of Israel's northern settlements.

They maintained that most fled Yatar village. Terrorists had taken over the settlement which they used as a launching pad for operations against targets inside the security zone.

The sources said the village was also used as a base for firing
(Continued on Back Page)



Police and ultra-Orthodox demonstrators face off at the edge of Jerusalem's Mea She'arim quarter yesterday.
(Rahamim Israeli)

Tear gas, water cannon used to disperse crowds

Violent Shabbat in capital

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post
Firing tear gas canisters and shooting green water from water cannons, police dispersed ultra-Orthodox demonstrators in a number of locations throughout the capital this weekend.

Though there were no major incidents and only a handful of arrests, small-scale skirmishes abounded. Five hundred policemen—300 of them from outside Jerusalem—were out in force. Some of the policemen came from as far away as Kiryat Shmona and the Golan Heights.

The atmosphere throughout the weekend was one of argument and anticipation: argument over the showing of films at five locations on Friday evening; and, anticipation of trouble as ultra-Orthodox rabbis called upon their followers to protest the "desecration of the Shabbat."

As the highest rabbinical court of the ultra-Orthodox Community had planned, ultra-Orthodox demonstrators gathered at more than 15 different intersections throughout the city at roughly 5 p.m. yesterday. They proceeded to shout "Shabbat!" as loud as they could.

In several locations, tear gas was used to break up the demonstration. Elsewhere, mounted police or the water cannons were used.

One of the main stand-offs between police and demonstrators occurred at the intersection of Shlomo Yisrael and Hananvi'im Streets, not far from the Toldot Aharon yeshiva. There, one of the enormous new water cannons

manufactured to police specifications by Kibbutz Beit Alpha, would sporadically charge forward, spewing green water to disperse the crowd gathering about a block away. Police frequently fired tear gas canisters, whose fumes wafted towards the Old City. Some Old City residents were seen cutting up onions, whose juice is said to counteract the effects of the gas.

As a group of mounted police encountered some ultra-Orthodox on Hananvi'im Street, one of the officers shouted at a demonstrator: "You son of a bitch, I'm desecrating the Shabbat because of you."

Yisrael Busse, an ultra-Orthodox man from Beit Yisrael, had a different view of the situation last weekend: "The police are guarding the cinemas and the secular citizens, so that they can break the law."

Some residents of religious neighbourhoods were indignant that police chased them with horses and doused them with green water when they were only standing around watching, or just shouting "Shabbat!" without throwing bottles or stones.

But Jerusalem Police chief Yosef Yehudai said that force was used only when the situation appeared to be getting out of hand, or when a demonstration was being held in an area outside of the "Shabbat area" that constitutes part of the status quo arrangement governing secular-religious relations in the city.

Two secular activists and one ultra-Orthodox demonstrator were arrested.
(Continued on Back Page)

U.S. again urges Israel to scrap Lavi

Shamir to decide on vote at last minute

By AVI TEMKIN,
MENACHEM SHALEV
and ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will decide only at the last minute whether to vote at today's cabinet meeting on the future of the Lavi jet fighter project.

He will decide only after determining whether at least 12 of the 24 ministers oppose Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's plan to scrap the Lavi. On Friday, Shamir got Justice and Tourism Minister Avraham Shariar to change his mind and support continuation of the project.

The Prime Minister's office last night contested Shamir's assertion that party discipline had been invoked to swing his vote. A spokesman for the prime minister said that Shamir spoke twice on the telephone to Shariar on Friday and that he "persuaded" Shariar to change his mind, but had not cited party discipline. Shamir is in the U.S. and is only due back on Tuesday.

Shariar claimed Shamir had told him that the Lavi was a political issue and that the Likud's prestige hung in the balance. He added that the premier had assured him that the money needed to develop weapons systems needed by the army would be found

if the Lavi project was continued.

Shariar's reversal brings to 12 the number of ministers opposing Peres's formula, against 12 supporting it. Thus, if a vote takes place, Peres's proposal will not have a majority, and the cabinet decision of 1985 to go ahead with the project will stand.

U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering last night relayed to Shamir, Peres, and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin a letter from the U.S. administration strongly urging termination of the project. The letter apparently bore out Peres's assertion that the U.S. would help Israel maintain a high level of technological research and development if the Lavi is scrapped.

In the letter the U.S. offered to help Israel develop a research and development infrastructure in the defence industries. It also offered to continue helping Israel finance test flights of the Lavi prototype to develop avionics systems.

In the 10 point "non-paper" presented by Pickering the U.S. undertakes to enlarge to \$400 million the aid which can be converted to Israeli currency. The document states that this step ensures a "promising potential" for research and development of weapons systems which will also maintain an adequate level of

employment in the IAI. The U.S. also undertakes to allow the aid money to be used to cover the cost of the cancellation of contracts which have already been approved.

The document reaffirms the U.S. agreement, first proposed in former U.S. Assistant Undersecretary of Defence Dov Zakheim's "Lavi alternatives" proposal, for Israeli production of the current models of the F-16. The document states that the General Dynamics company is ready to negotiate with Israel on joint production of a "variety of current models."

The document is less clear cut on Israeli participation in the development of the advanced F-16, termed the "agile falcon." The U.S. cannot give an "unambiguous" commitment for Israeli or foreign participation in the project, although it does promise to take Israeli "interests" into consideration.

The document pledges U.S. assistance for the continued test flights of the Lavi prototypes in order to provide new ideas for development, especially in the field of avionics.

The document reaffirms the principle of non-recurring costs by which the U.S. will take into consideration potential Israeli contributions to the R&D of weapons systems when de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Aquino demands arrest of rebels

MANILA (Reuters). — President Corason Aquino yesterday demanded the arrest of Philippine army officers who tried to overthrow her government Friday as troops sealed off roads leading to Manila to prevent a last stand by the mutineers.

But as the 54-year-old leader was trying to reassert her authority after the coup attempt in which 40 people were killed and 270 wounded, police said three soldiers were shot dead in an ambush about a kilometre from the U.S. Clark air force base north of the capital. The wounded included Aquino's son Benigno.

Police said the soldiers were riding in a car near the base, 80 km. north

of Manila, when 20 gunmen ambushed them from the roadside, killing them in a hail of gunfire. They escaped after stealing the soldiers' weapons.

They said there was no immediate indication whether the attack was linked to the attempted coup, but tension rose again only 24 hours after the rebellion provoked the heaviest fighting in Manila since World War Two.

"I want them arrested," Aquino told reporters who asked what action she wanted against rebel leaders still at large after the military revolt led to 18 hours of fierce fighting.

"It's not a question of forgiving

because this was not done against me but against the entire country. You saw how many innocent civilians were killed," she said.

A military spokesman said earlier yesterday that resistance in the military headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo in Manila crumbled late on Friday night with the surrender of a final group of rebel soldiers.

Reporters entering the camp yesterday morning said the main headquarters building, gutted in Friday's pitched battle, was still smouldering and there was no sign of any rebels.

Army Provost Marshal Colonel
(Continued on Page 3)

Three die in Tripoli bus bomb

TRIPOLI, Lebanon. — Three people were killed and 20 wounded yesterday when a bomb exploded aboard a bus at a station in the main square of this Syrian-controlled northern Lebanese city, police said.

The five-kilogram bomb in Tripoli was concealed in a suitcase placed in the rear of the bus, police said. A woman passenger was killed immediately while two other passengers died later of their wounds.

In Beirut, angry Lebanese blocked streets with burning tires and seized food trucks in Friday's southern suburbs on Friday as protests against poverty and hunger — going on for the second day — spread to new areas of the divided capital.

Witnesses said travellers were forced to walk to the airport 2 km further south because many roads in the suburbs were closed to traffic.

"People driving along this road to catch flights are the ones with dollars," one man said. "We will continue to block roads until we have a solution."

Protests against spiralling prices prompted by the steady fall in the value of the Lebanese pound began in Moslem West Beirut on Thursday and quickly degenerated into a riot.

3 suspected terror groups rounded up

By JOEL GREENBERG
Security forces have arrested three groups of Palestinians in the West Bank suspected of carrying out eleven terrorist attacks for Fatah in the last two years.

The attacks included hurling a grenade and petrol bombs at Israeli cars, and planting bombs on roads to settlements and IDF bases in the northern West Bank.

The groups are also suspected of trying to bomb the car of a Palestinian who they thought was cooperating with the Israeli authorities, hurling a bomb at another suspected cooperator. All the bombs planted were discovered and dismantled.

The suspects, from Jaba and Kabatiya, near Jenin, are said to have disclosed the location of a cache of weapons they intended to use in additional attacks.

Tells Teheran to 'put up or shut up'

Saudis get tough with Iran in Gulf war of words

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (Reuters). — Saudi Arabia got tough with Iran Friday telling the Teheran leadership to "put up or shut up" in their confrontation across the Gulf.

"We will not let them get away with things any more," an authoritative Saudi source told reporters, adding that Saudi Arabia had been ready to go to war following the July 31 Mecca violence in which hundreds had been killed after a demonstration by Iranian pilgrims.

"The Iranians have pushed us beyond our tolerance level and after that anything goes," the source, who declined to be identified, declared and added: "After Mecca we are ready to go as far as they want... there can be no compromise on our

faith and our security." Saudi Arabia said 402 people, including 275 Iranian pilgrims, were killed at Mecca, and blamed the Iranian pilgrims for the incident. Teheran blamed the U.S. and Saudi Arabia and said the Iranian death toll had been much higher.

Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, he said, was "fair game for us now... we stayed away from this guy too long. We built up a monster that we must now kick down."

The source said his country had delayed brooking diplomatic relations with Iran to explore the possibility of joint action by Arab and other Moslem countries. "Unanimity is preferable but not necessary."

Aids tests for U.S. immigrants

WASHINGTON (APF). — The Public Health Service has ordered that all refugees and immigrants seeking permanent U.S. residency must be tested for Aids.

The order will go into effect December 1 and will require blood tests from an estimated 600,000 people who seek to immigrate to the U.S. each year or who are in the U.S. on

temporary visas, as well as an annual 60,000 refugees who seek to enter the country.

A Health Service spokesman said anyone overseas who tests positive for Aids would be denied entry. Any alien already in the country would not be allowed permanent residency status. The order does not affect tourists.

United City?

When Jerusalemites say nowadays "The united city is divided" one can't tell exactly what they mean. They could be referring to the tacit partition between Jews and Arabs or the old-new division between ultra-Orthodox and secular Jews in the city.

Another possible split is emerging among the secular — a division between left-wingers and right-wingers. It was manifest on Friday

VIEWPOINT
Yehuda Litani

near Beit Agron when an anti-left group attacked members of the Citizens Rights Movement who were waiting for the ultra-Orthodox demonstrators who did not show up.

The latter did not arrive because they were stopped by the police near the exit of Mea She'arim. The police also separated the left from the right near Beit Agron. It seemed Friday night that law and order were more or less enforced in Jerusalem only thanks to the fact that hundreds of policemen were stationed all over the city.

All day Friday and yesterday one
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Fight to save Frankfurt ghetto site

FRANKFURT (Reuters). — Hundreds of demonstrators overpowered police and stormed a building site in central Frankfurt yesterday where remains of a medieval German Jewish ghetto have been razed by builders.

Earlier police sealed off the site, which has been occupied since late Thursday by up to 30 protesters. The demonstrators feared the police would forcibly evict the protesters, who were guarding from further damage foundations of old ghetto houses uncovered during building work.

The city of Frankfurt is building a new customer service centre for the municipal electricity and gas works on the site, where a synagogue stood until the Nazis destroyed it in 1938.

The demonstrators, including members of church and Jewish groups and of the environmentalist

Greens and opposition Social Democrats, marched under police escort to the site.

There some of them climbed over the padlocked wire gate, despite attempts by around 10 policemen inside to push them back. Others surged against the gate, smashing the padlock and ripping the gate off its hinges.

Police said they would not take any action yesterday. "We won't clear it today," said one of the 10 policemen, lounging on a police car by the entrance, as the hundreds of demonstrators listened to someone explaining the history of the site.

The city of Frankfurt had said it would incorporate remains of some of the houses, under a glass floor, into the entrance hall of the new centre.

But the protesters, who say important relics including a ritual bath

have been discovered since work started, want the whole site to be preserved as a memorial.

They called for all work on the site to be halted until the city council can discuss the matter again this week.

Eva Demski, a writer long involved in efforts to preserve the ghetto, said the whole site should be maintained so that the outline of the foundations would show the cramped conditions in which the Jews had lived, when they were forced into the area by the medieval authorities.

"Now the square is sharing the fate of its former inhabitants," she said. "It is being squashed together and suppressed... until it meets the needs of the city."

Frankfurt's Jewish community was once one of the biggest in Germany. Its members included the Rothschild banking family.

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Tamir Cohen (Jacobssohn)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

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AMSTERDAM	13	15	21	Cloudy
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BURKINABE	11	13	19	Cloudy
CHICAGO	14	17	23	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	17	23	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	15	21	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	15	21	Cloudy
HELSINKI	13	15	21	Cloudy
HONGKONG	22	24	30	Clear
JERUSALEM	23	25	31	Clear
LEON	14	16	22	Cloudy
LONDON	11	13	19	Cloudy
MADRID	15	17	23	Cloudy
MONTREAL	14	16	22	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	16	22	Cloudy
OSLO	13	15	21	Cloudy
PARIS	13	15	21	Cloudy
ROME	13	15	21	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	13	15	21	Cloudy
TOKYO	24	26	32	Clear
TORONTO	11	13	19	Cloudy
VIENNA	13	15	21	Cloudy
ZURICH	13	15	21	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Pleasant.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	40	16-29	29
Golan	38	18-31	31
Nahariya	34	22-29	29
Safed	34	22-29	29
Haifa Port	65	22-32	32
Tiberias	37	21-36	36
Nazareth	38	22-34	34
Afula	38	22-34	34
Samarra	43	20-31	31
Tel Aviv	58	22-30	30
B-G Airport	49	20-31	31
Jericho	37	21-38	38
Gaza	69	22-29	29
BeerSheva	41	25-39	39
Eilat	20	25-39	39

35 Israelis to take part in Palestinian solidarity meet

Jerusalem Post Staff
Some 35 Jewish and Arab Israelis are to take part in an international "Meeting of Solidarity with the Palestinian People" in Geneva next week.
The three-day assembly, which opens on September 7, under UN auspices is for non-governmental organizations. This is the fifth year running that such an assembly is being held.
This year's meeting will focus on ways of "increasing international solidarity" with the Palestinians and "the struggle against oppression and discrimination" in the occupied territories.
The Israeli delegation is to include representatives from the Hadash Communist Party, the Progressive List for Peace, the Committee for Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue, and other groups involved in Jewish-Arab contacts.

LAVI

(Continued from page one)

termining the system's final price. Thus, said sources close to Peres last night, Israel will not only get \$400 million for R&D but these funds will also bring about a reduction in the price of the systems bought by Israel.

Finally the document states that following the decision to cancel the Lavi, the U.S. will be willing to discuss a wide range of assistance and defense issues within the framework of the Joint Security Assistance Agreement.

If Shamir decides to delay the vote for one more week the balance of forces in the cabinet could change again. The Alignment ministers will ask the premier to have the cabinet vote on the appointment of MK Rafi Eder to a ministerial post to replace Shimon Peres. Eder opposes the Lavi. In any case the Knesset will still have to approve his appointment.

Both Labour and Likud took pains yesterday to point out that party discipline had not been invoked on the Lavi. But in light of the definite line-up of the ministers for and against the Lavi, their statements appeared to arise from the failure to rally the two "renegades" - Finance Minister Moshe Nissim from the Likud and Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoshino from Labour - around the party line.

Labour sources said last night that they did not expect Eder's appointment to come up in the cabinet this morning. They added that talk of his appointment was meant as a threat to force Shamir to bring the issue of the Lavi to a vote.

Several Likud ministers and MKs have urged Shamir not to agree to a new Labour minister until Labour drops its opposition to giving Minister Yitzhak Moda'i a portfolio.

But sources in the prime minister's office said last night that Shamir recognized Labour's right to appoint a minister to replace former Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein. They said that Shamir would agree to Eder's joining the cabinet as a minister without portfolio and would insist that he be given a portfolio only if one was found for Moda'i.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Pope wants candid talk with Jewish delegation

By LISA PALMIERI-BILLIG

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
ROME - Pope John Paul II, who is to meet with a Jewish delegation here on Tuesday, says he is looking forward to a "candid talk, to clear the air" which has been thick with tension concerning Jewish-Catholic relations since the pontiff received Austrian President Kurt Waldheim at the Vatican in June.

A Vatican spokesman added: "The agenda will be free, the dialogue open. I can see only positive things coming from this meeting. The holy father's affection for the Jewish people is profound and proven."

The nine Jewish leaders who comprise the delegation represent five organizations together known as the International Jewish Committee for Interreligious Consultations (IJCIC) - which has been the Vatican's official Jewish partner in dialogue since 1972. In theory, IJCIC should represent world Jewry through its constituents which are: the American Jewish Committee, B'nai Brith, Israel Interfaith Association, the Synagogue Council of America and the

World Jewish Congress. The Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Congress are also associated to IJCIC.

Until the Pope's statement was issued, the protocol of the visit was not clear.

The Jewish delegation had been deeply disturbed - to the point of several members considering backing out of the meeting - when Vatican officials at one point retreated from a promised "open meeting" with the pope. The officials had redefined the encounter as an "audience," limited to a formal exchange of speeches, because of a misunderstanding over the size of the group, which the Vatican had originally set at only five.

The Jewish representatives feel the current problems can only be resolved by true personal communication and not by a formal reading of speeches as is the usual protocol of "audiences."

In past meetings of the International Liaison Committee (ILC) - composed of IJCIC members and Vatican officials - the Jewish spokesman had to submit his speech in

advance. Then it was usually published along with the pope's address, in the *Osservatore Romano* the following day.

The "open" meeting is thus unprecedented. Furthermore, in contrast to all previous meetings, this one was called at short notice, in a moment of crisis, to "limit the damage already done to Catholic-Jewish relations by Waldheim's visit," in the words of Rabbi Mark Tannenbaum, the American Jewish Committee's international affairs director.

Waldheim has been accused by Jewish groups of covering up a Nazi past. He denies the allegations.

Tomorrow the delegation will have an all-day work session with the Commission for Religious Relations with Judaism which will for the first time include a representative of the Vatican's council for public affairs, Msgr. Luigi Gatti. On Tuesday they are to be received by Cardinal Casaroli, Vatican Secretary of State - another departure from usual procedure, seen as response to Jewish demands for contacts on "political" and not just "religious" issues.

3,000 Jewish children brought here in 1947 through forged Vatican seal

TEL AVIV (Itim).—Over 3,000 Jewish children who had survived the Holocaust disguised as Catholics, in Catholic institutions and families, were returned to Judaism and brought to this country in 1947 thanks to a forged Vatican seal. This was revealed for the first time in 40 years, yesterday, on Duda Dayan's Army Radio programme, *Making a State*.

Abba Gefen, a retired long-time Foreign Service diplomat, told Dayan that while he was serving as head of the Salzburg office of the *briha* organization, which was spiriting Holocaust survivors out of East Europe, it

was learned that 3,000 Jewish children had survived in Catholic institutions and families.

The Polish government agreed to let the children leave Poland only if it received authorization from the Vatican. Gefen said that two of his men had met with the Vatican secretary of state and obtained a letter from him saying that the Vatican was prepared to extend aid to those children who would be transferred to Italy.

The services of a "master forger" were enlisted to alter the letter to ask for release of the children to the custody of the *briha* organization.

could feel the tension and hatred in the air - not only near Beit Agron and Mea She'arim, but all over the city. Ultra-Orthodox youth were preparing for their demonstrations, collecting stones.

Last night they did clash with police but according to Mea She'arim experts the real battle is yet to come - "if not next Saturday, then the following one."

On Friday night near Beit Agron I met an old timer who participated in demonstrations during the '50s for the opening of the mixed swimming pool in the German Colony. He said: "The key word is a show of force, we have to teach them a lesson they won't forget, just like then, otherwise - we'll lose, not only in Jerusalem, but all over Israel."

From Tel Aviv it might look like a highly explosive situation, but Jerusalem has a secret formula to somehow keep the balance between all rivals and factions. The residents - of all kinds - understand that life here would be impossible if growing tension were to explode into real violence.

For some secular Jews in Jerusalem, the "Cinema War" might look like the last battle before the whole city is captured by the "blacks" (the ultra-Orthodox). For many Mea She'arim residents the opening of cinemas on Friday night might seem "the great surrender" to secular Zionism and so they must fight it to the bitter end.

But for the vast majority of the Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem there is no such thing as "the last battle" or "the bitter end." Jerusalem has known too many battles and too many compromises.

Almost definitely we will now have another compromise.

UNITED

(Continued from page one)

Heart recipient's first steps to recovery please doctors

By JUDY SIEGEL

Ovadia Matzri, Israel's third heart-transplant patient, was helped out of bed and took a few steps on Friday night, and yesterday his gradual improvement continued to please doctors at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital.

The 51-year-old BeerSheva resident is under the constant watch of his doctors, and is still not out of danger. But his dosage of drugs was

decreased again yesterday, and he was able to sip some water. Hadassah sent in a radio set to alleviate the boredom in the isolation room, where Matzri is to remain for at least a few more days.

Matzri's wife Lea and their four children stayed in a nearby room throughout Shabbat, and brought in food from home. Lea is allowed to visit her husband only for 10 minutes at a time.

Druckman won't seek reelection

By MENACHEM SHALEV

MK Haim Druckman of the National Religious Party has decided not to seek reelection to another term in the Knesset, NRP sources said last night. Druckman, who has already served as an MK for two Knesset terms, would need to win the support of 60 per cent of the NRP Central Committee members in order to run again. Although party sources are unsure whether he could in fact gather such support, Druckman himself has said that the 60 per cent barrier is not the reason for his decision.

Druckman intends to lobby within the party in support of Minister Yosef Shapira in his ongoing power struggle with Minister Ze'evulun Hammer for the leadership of the NRP.

'Cindy to be subpoenaed'

Vanunu's road to court

Jerusalem Post Staff and Itim

Scores of journalists, photographers and policemen will engage in a complex hide-and-seek game this morning as Mordechai Vanunu is brought to the Jerusalem District Court for the start of his trial under unprecedented security precautions.

The London *Observer* reports today that Vanunu's attorney Avigdor Feldman plans to subpoena Cindy, the purported Mossad agent who allegedly lured Vanunu to Rome from where he was abducted to Israel, to testify at the trial.

The trial, which has attracted world-wide attention, will be held in a specially fitted-out courtroom whose windows have been covered with wood panelling to keep inquisitive reporters away. The back entrance to the court has been covered with canvas for the same purpose.

Vanunu is charged with treason and espionage for having allegedly revealed the secrets of the Dimona nuclear reactor to the London *Sunday Times*.

A chronology of the Vanunu affair:

- 1963: The Vanunu family immigrates from Morocco and settles in BeerSheva. The Vanunu has six sons and three daughters. Mordechai is nine years old.
- 1976: Mordechai Vanunu begins work at the Dimona nuclear research centre, after applying for the job in response to an advertisement.
- 1982: Vanunu begins studying philosophy at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, where he makes friends with Arab students. Security officials from the atomic research centre question him about these ties.
- December 1985: Vanunu is fired from his work at the nuclear research centre.
- January 19, 1986: Vanunu leaves for Australia, carrying two rolls of film shot at the centre. The next day he arrives in Sydney, where he meets an Anglican priest. He lives in the Anglican community and later converts.
- June 8, 1986: Vanunu meets a Colombian journalist and tells him about the film from the reactor. The journalist contacts the *Sunday Times* of London; a reporter from the British paper flies to Australia to meet Vanunu. Vanunu is flown to London where he is questioned for two days by a nuclear physicist named Frank Branby, who declares that Vanunu is telling the truth. The *Sunday Times* decides to run the story.
- September 20, 1986: The *Sunday Times* asks the Israeli Embassy in London for its reaction to the story. A few days later Vanunu meets "Cindy," whom foreign media describe as a Mossad agent.
- September 30, 1986: Vanunu informs the *Sunday Times* that he plans to leave London for a few days, but that he will keep in touch. According to foreign media reports, he is enticed to accompany "Cindy" to "her sister's apartment in Rome."
- October 5, 1986: The *Sunday Times* publishes Vanunu's story. The same day, foreign media reports, he arrives in Israel by ship.
- October 6, 1986: The *Sunday Times* reports that Vanunu has been kidnapped by Israel. Israel vigorously denies the report.
- October 9, 1986: The cabinet secretary announces that Vanunu is in Israel.
- October 29, 1986: Vanunu is charged with treason and espionage.
- December 28, 1986: Vanunu is brought to the Jerusalem District Court for a remand hearing. That afternoon he holds his palm up to the window of the police car in which he is travelling with the message: "I was kidnapped in Rome. I arrived in Rome on September 30, 1986 on British Airways flight 504."
- December 30, 1986: Under heavy security, Vanunu's trial opens. He denies all the charges.
- March 7, 1987: The Vanunu family decides to dismiss lawyer Amnon Zichroni.
- May 1987: Lawyers Avigdor Feldman and Edna Kaplan are hired to represent Vanunu. Kaplan later resigns for "personal reasons."
- August 8, 1987: Meir Vanunu, in London, gives his version of how his brother was spirited to Israel.



Austrian President Kurt Waldheim (right), during a visit to the Mauthausen concentration camp on Friday, views a monument representing barbed wire. With Waldheim is Upper Austria Governor Ratsenboeck. Waldheim, accused of covering up his participation in Nazi atrocities, said during the visit: "I pay my deep respect and tribute to the victims of the Holocaust and all the other people killed in this horrible place. I feel with the children of these victims and one has to pay a lot of attention and care to their feelings." (AFP)

Arbeli to visit Tel Baruch on anti-Aids campaign trail

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter
Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoshino will make a visit this evening to the prostitutes at Tel Aviv's Tel Baruch beach, as part of a publicity blitz campaign against Aids.

The minister, accompanied by ministry officials and journalists, will try to persuade the prostitutes to undergo blood tests for Aids and to take measures to protect themselves from the disease, if they have not already been exposed to it.

Last week, Arbeli-Almoshino announced that all male and female prostitutes would be required to undergo an Aids test every six

months, and would have to carry an Aids-free certificate if stopped by the authorities. Any prostitute found to have the disease would be prevented from "walking the streets."

The ministry claims that most prostitutes want to undergo the blood tests to protect their "reputation" among clients and to take precautions against contracting Aids.

The health minister has considered publicly buying a condom from one of the new dispensing machines; but eventually rejected the idea on the grounds that it was "indecent."

Israel Radio holds its anti-Aids

information today, dividing it into two parts - one meant at 3 p.m. for young people and the second at 6 p.m. for adults. The army radio will also make a series of broadcasts on the subject on its FM network.

Israel TV, which broadcast an Aids-information show about six months ago, will air more programmes on Tuesday. Second Look will be dedicated to Aids, starting at 9.40 p.m.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon on Friday ordered the preparation of an Aids programme for school pupils. He instructed ministry officials to coordinate it with existing courses in health, sex education and family life.

Husseini remanded for 8 days

By JOEL GREENBERG

Palestinian activist Faisal Husseini was remanded in custody for eight days on Friday at the Jerusalem Magistrates Court, following the submission of secret evidence against him.

Husseini, who heads the Arab Studies Society research centre in East Jerusalem, was arrested last Wednesday, and is accused of membership in Fatah and giving services to the organization. He has denied the allegations.

Police requested his remand to continue questioning him.

Husseini is considered by security forces to be a top Fatah organizer in the territories. According to one of his lawyers, Ibrahim Nassar, he was arrested in connection with his activities in the Committee Confronting the Iron Fist, a left-wing Jewish-Arab group opposed to Israeli security policies in the territories.

Husseini's arrest is apparently also linked to a recent press conference, in which he demonstrated what he described as "Israeli torture methods" used against Palestinian security prisoners, Nassar said.

Husseini is the son of Palestinian commander Abdel Kader al-Husseini, who was killed at the battle of the Castel during the 1948 War of Independence.

Policemen to be tried for brutalizing Arabs

By JONATHAN KARP

For The Jerusalem Post
Five Border Policemen who allegedly broke into a Tel Aviv apartment last May and attacked several Arabs who worked at the Concord Hotel are to face criminal charges, the Israel Police announced Friday.

After completing a three-month investigation into the incident, the complaints officer at the police national headquarters last week recommended to the Attorney-General that the five men stand trial for aggravated assault, trespassing and abusing their authority. A sixth Border Policeman is to face an internal disciplinary court for his involvement, the police said.

The charges stem from allegations that at the beginning of last May, a group of Border Policemen entered a Rehov Hayarkon apartment in

which the Arab workers were living, asked for their identity cards and searched the flat on two consecutive days.

On the third day, however, the officers broke down the door, entered the flat and started to verbally abuse the tenants. According to the workers, the Border Policemen then made one of them stand on a table and sing and forced a second one to masturbate to the tune. A third Arab, meanwhile, was taken to the bathroom, where the officers put his head in the toilet and flushed it.

The Arab workers filed a complaint with the Tel Aviv police through the manager of the Concord Hotel, but little action was taken. The real investigation, with both parties giving testimony, began only after the matter was transferred to national headquarters.

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on Thursday, September 3, 1987 at the
Nahalat Yitzhak cemetery.
The Family

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MAX SPITZ
Leo Rouploz - France
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THE UNTOURS FAMILY
sadly mourn the sudden passing of
MAX SPITZ
Our sincere sympathy and condolences to
his wife Rae and all the family
Shmuel Marom and Colleagues

To
MRS. RAE SPITZ AND FAMILY
Our heartfelt sympathy on the passing of your husband
MAX SPITZ
Matty J. Hare - General Manager, Sharon Hotel,
Herzliya Pituah
and Sharon Hotel staff

We mourn the passing of
MAX SPITZ
our sincerest condolences to the family
Members of the Haifa-Lawn Bowling Club

Teheran said ignoring UN peace bid Iraq resumes bombing of Iran oil terminals

BAHRAIN. - Iraqi warplanes bombed offshore Iranian oil installations yesterday for the first time in 45 days and President Saddam Hussein vowed to continue attacks on Iran's oil export routes.

"From now on, we will strike them (Iran) in the sea and destroy all the economic arteries which finance their military aggression," Hussein said in a speech over Baghdad Radio.

Iraq reported earlier that squadrons of its jets simultaneously raided targets at Rakhsh offshore oilfield in the southern Gulf, nearby Lavan island terminal and Farsi island in the northern Gulf.

A high command communiqué said the aircraft destroyed their targets at Farsi, which has been used in the past as a base for Iranian attacks on merchant ships.

Regional shipping sources outside Iraq said the warplanes also attacked Iran's Shirri oil terminal, leaving a supertanker, the 236,807 dwt-ton Alvand, ablaze.

The Baghdad communiqué said Iraq was exercising its legitimate right of self-defence against Iran which, it said, had ignored the July 20 UN Security Council resolution ordering a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

A communiqué on war operations over the past 24 hours said Iraqi warplanes and helicopters flew 187 combat missions against Iranian troops on the war fronts.

Hussein said his government had given Teheran sufficient time to respond to the resolution.

"If they accept the resolution with

goodwill, we will give them a chance... If they do not implement all its items... we will order the air force and ground forces to strike them," he said.

Any Iranian acceptance must include agreement for immediate withdrawal of troops to international boundaries and release of war prisoners.

Iraq earlier rejected any partial acceptance by Iran of the resolution. Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said: "Any Iranian agreement for a ceasefire only is not considered an acceptance... and thus does not compel Iraq to make any commitment."

Iraq said Baghdad's attacks yesterday were an American-inspired attempt to create a state of crisis and warned of a "crushing response."

Teheran Radio, monitored by the BBC, quoted a military spokesman as saying the raids were undoubtedly carried out in coordination with the U.S.

Iraq's reference to a partial Iran acceptance of the UN resolution was apparently a reaction to Friday's statement by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mostafa Mirmehdi, who told a news conference in Oslo that Teheran will this week formally approve part of the UN ceasefire proposal.

He said Iran would not officially accept the resolution, "but we do not reject it completely." He said one of the "most significant shortcomings of the resolution is the inattention given to Iranian demands to condemn the aggression (of Iraq)."

Earlier Friday in Bonn, another

Iranian deputy foreign minister told a news conference that Iran wants to "consolidate the *de facto* ceasefire in the Gulf." He was speaking of the pause in the seven-year-old shooting war since the U.S. began massing large forces in the Gulf to escort tankers flying the U.S. flag.

Iraq's Defence Minister Mohammad Hussein Jalali said Friday that Iran was making a mine that could not be detected and "found by the enemy." Teheran Radio reported in a broadcast monitored in Paris.

Col. Jalali said that Iran was also producing a "new missile that would be used if Iraq were to resume the war of the cities," the radio said.

At the same time, Iran's parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has said that "many things could change if ties between Washington and Teheran improved," Iran's Islamic Republic news agency (Irna) reported yesterday.

Rafsanjani noted that the U.S. had made an indirect appeal to Teheran through third countries for better relations. Irna quoted him as saying in an interview with the *Teheran Times*.

The speaker also said that Iranian-Soviet ties had seen "great developments" in recent weeks, and that the future of bilateral cooperation with Moscow was "bright," according to the Irna dispatch monitored by the BBC.

He said if the U.S. was sincere it should release Iranian assets, frozen by Washington in November 1979 during the U.S. hostage crisis in Teheran.



Children in Beirut on Friday burn tires as part of a protest against the high cost of living (Story Page 1).

FOREIGN BRIEFS



John Huston, the colourful, hard-driving director who made some of Hollywood's finest films including "The Maltese Falcon" and "The Treasure of Sierra Madre," died Friday at the age of 81. He died in his sleep of natural causes at an apartment he was renting in Newport, Rhode Island for the filming of "Mr. North," which is being directed by his son Danny and stars his academy award-winning daughter, Anjelica.

Greece lifts state of war with Albania

ATHENS (Reuters). - Greece has lifted a technical state of war which has existed with its Communist neighbour Albania for more than 40 years, a government spokesman said Friday.

"The government has decided that the characterization of Albania as an enemy country will cease to exist," he said.

Contras down copter

MANAGUA (AFP). - Nicaraguan army deputy chief of staff Francisco Gutierrez died Friday with another officer in an ambush in the north of the country and 11 soldiers died when Contra rebels shot down their helicopter, the Defence Ministry announced.

No leak in fire at Taiwan nuclear plant

TAIPEI (AFP). - A fire broke out at a nuclear plant in southern Taiwan late yesterday, but there was no radiation leakage, officials said.

The fire was about 600 metres from the plant's two nuclear reactors, but firefighters brought it under control in about an hour. Chu Shan-Tseng, the vice-president of the Taiwan Power Company (Taipower) told reporters at the Taipower headquarters in Taipei.

There was no radiation leakage and no casualties were reported, he added.

A fire in July 1985 caused by an incident involving blades in the turbine of one of the generators led to a 15-month suspension of operations.

Lawyer to head UK Socialists

LONDON (AFP). - Robert McLennan became effective head of Britain's Social Democratic Party (SDP) late Thursday after his only opponent, John Cartwright, said he would not be standing for the party leadership.

McLennan, a 51-year-old lawyer, is the SDP Member of Parliament for Caithness and Sutherland in northern Scotland. His official nomination as party leader is expected to be announced shortly.

His opponent, the MP For Woolwich in London, said at an SDP parliamentary meeting on Thursday night that as far as he was concerned, the party had only one leader, David Owen.

Mr. Owen resigned as leader on August 6 after a party ballot voted in favour of negotiations with the British Liberal Party over a proposed merger.

McLennan said Thursday he was prepared to negotiate with the Liberals, who were the SDP partner in the alliance they formed to fight the last two British elections, in order to form a new centrist party.

Ethnic riots sweep Pakistan leaving 34 dead, 200 wounded

KARACHI (Reuters). - Pakistan is likely to ban ethnic activist groups following riots in Karachi and other southern towns in which 34 people died last week, government officials said yesterday.

In continuing violence in Karachi, police used shotguns and teargas to disperse rioters, and two people had their arms blown off after home-made bombs exploded in their hands Friday, police said.

Troops in battle dress patrolled the city in trucks fitted with machine-guns, witnesses said.

In the past three days at least 26 people were killed in Karachi and eight in Hyderabad, and over 200

other wounded in clashes between rival Pashtun and Mohajir groups.

Trouble flared Wednesday in the Faisal Colony area near Karachi airport over the display of one group's flag. Violence soon spread to most of Karachi and the nearby towns of Hyderabad and Sukkur. Police have arrested about 300 activists of ethnic groups.

Authorities called in soldiers and imposed a curfew to suppress the violence.

Pashtuns from the North-West Frontier Province and Mohajir immigrants from India have a 20-year history of rivalry in Karachi. More than 350 people have died in clashes between them in the past 10 months.

33 mass suicide victims belonged to S. Korean cult

SEOUL (AFP). - Thirty-three people, including many children, found dead in an attic near here yesterday were victims of a mass suicide instigated by a woman who claimed to be a living god. South Korean police said.

Cult leader Park Soon Ja, 48, borrowed millions of dollars from her followers and apparently persuaded 27 females and four males, including three of her own children, to take poison pills, the police said. Earlier reports said she persuaded them to drink poison.

Park was found dead together with her victims in the attic of a handicraft factory and small school she ran in Yongin, a small town about 20 kilometres south-east of Seoul, they said.

Police had been seeking her for 10 days in connection with \$8.7 million she allegedly borrowed from her followers and others, radio reports said.

A cook at the school was quoted saying he sent the last meal to the attic about 24 hours before Park's husband discovered the bodies.

Police said Park and about 150 followers who worked for her had lived together on the premises of a larger factory and an adjacent school she owned in Taejeon, about 120 kilometres south of Seoul. Earlier reports said they lived in the Yongin factory.

Park organized followers into a quasi-religious sect in which members were strictly disciplined and received "Communist-style" indoctrination.

Bomb at SA union offices

JOHANNESBURG. - A bomb devastated trade union offices early yesterday as talks on ending South Africa's three-week-old pay strike by 250,000 black miners reached a critical stage.

The blast, which police said was probably caused by a limpet mine, ripped through Community House in Cape Town.

It severely damaged the three-storey building, which also housed anti-apartheid church and community groups, cracking walls, shattering windows and blowing doors off their hinges.

Reporters on the scene said several people were slightly injured by flying glass.

The centre, built at a cost of several million dollars, was officially opened just a week ago by anti-apartheid church leader Rev. Allan Boesak.

Frank Chikane, general secretary of the anti-apartheid South African Council of Churches, condemned the blast and called on the government to do likewise.

"Unless (the authorities) bring those responsible to book, the suspicion that agents of the apartheid system are directly involved will abound," he said in a statement.

The offices were occupied by South Africa's biggest labour federation, the black-led Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), and several of its affiliates.

Cosatu is closely linked to the black National Union of Mineworkers (Num), which called the mine strike to back demands for better pay and conditions.

Meanwhile, two black miners were shot dead and 16 other people injured in a clash between strikers and mine security men at the Kinross gold mine some 150 kilometres east of here late Friday, a company spokesman announced yesterday.

Ten miners have now been killed, an estimated 350 injured and some 300 arrested in the 20-day-old strike.

A spokesman for the mine said that about 200 strikers had tried to storm offices where hostel staff had gone for protection.

"When the attackers tried to break down the doors, warning shots were fired by a mine security member who was in the office," the spokesman said.

He said strikers then entered the office and attacked mine staff with machettes. More shots were fired and two miners were killed.

2 top Moscow officials convicted of bribery

MOSCOW (AFP). - The head of the supplies department for the Moscow region and his deputy have been sentenced to labour camp terms for taking bribes amounting to thousands of rubles, a Soviet newspaper reported yesterday.

Libya routs Chad troops in Aouzou

AOUZOU. - Libyan forces were in control of the oasis town of Aouzou yesterday, with about 1,000 Libyan troops deployed around the town, Western journalists reported.

Aouzou, the administrative centre of the so-called Aouzou Strip in northern Chad, was recaptured by Chadian forces on August 8 after 14 years of Libyan occupation.

Libya claims the strip, which has a peacetime population of about 2,000, under the terms of a 1935 treaty between the former colonial powers, Italy and France.

The burnt bodies of some 30 Chadian soldiers lay on the 10km. track leading into the oasis, together with the wreckage of Chadian armoured vehicles and a large quantity of arms, including Milan anti-tank rockets and Egyptian-made munitions.

MANILA

(Continued from page one)

Pedro Juchon told the private radio station DZRH that rebel leader Colonel Gregorio Honasan had escaped from Camp Aguinaldo by helicopter.

Armed forces chief general Fidel Ramos told reporters Camp Olivas, 80 km. north of Manila, had also been secured Friday night.

Major-General Cesar Tapia, military commander on Mindanao Island in the south, said a battalion of highly trained marines, numbering about 600, had been flown to Manila early yesterday to back government troops in their mopping-up operations.

Government troops also regained control of Villamor air base next to Manila international airport, which was seized by 300 rebels in the early stages of the uprising.

An officer at the main gate told Reuters the rebels had either fled or "melted" into the ranks of government troops.

The camps were recaptured from the rebels after battles in which artillery, armoured vehicles and air strikes were used in what residents described as the heaviest fighting since World War Two.

Seven hundred rebels who surrendered or were captured left under heavy police escort and were confined on ships anchored in Manila Bay.

Ramos told a news conference: "We have no other place to bring them so we decided to put them on two ships."

"These men were deceived and misled by their officers who told them they were taking part in a military exercise. Some of them ended up dead," Ramos said.

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U.S. says envoy returning to better-behaved Syria

WASHINGTON (Reuters). - The Reagan administration said Friday Ambassador William Egleton will return to Syria in the next few days in what it called a response to recent moves by Damascus to reduce Syrian support for terrorism.

But U.S. officials said Egleton's return did not mean there were any immediate plans to lift sanctions imposed last year to punish Syria for its alleged involvement in terrorism.

"The United States has decided to return Ambassador William Egleton to Syria in the next few days," State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said.

"The return of the ambassador is a measured response to positive steps the Syrians have undertaken," she said. "Our information shows a de-

crease in levels of Syrian support for terrorist activities."

U.S. officials, following a visit to Damascus last month by the U.S. UN ambassador, Vernon Walters, had indicated earlier this month that Egleton's return probably was imminent but the announcement made it official.

Oakley, who did not give an exact date for Egleton's return, said the positive Syrian steps included the expulsion of Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal and his group from Damascus and Syria's efforts to free American hostage Charles Glass.

But she said the decision to send Egleton back to Damascus had been taken before Glass escaped from his captors in Lebanon 10 days ago and the two events were not linked.

Black Parisian hits back at the racists

PARIS. - A young man with a coffee-coloured complexion and an impossibly romantic name - Harlem Désir - has broken all records for persuasiveness in the French political TV programme *L'heure de Vérité*. The 27-year-old Paris-born son of a schoolmaster from Martinique and a mother from Alsace, Harlem Désir is the president of SOS-Racisme, a three-year-old organization of second-generation immigrants and their young defenders against racial intolerance.

At a time when opinion polls show a hostility to immigrants even among people who would not go so far as to vote for the extreme-right National Front, Désir seemed to be swimming against a heavy tide. But none of the leading politicians who have appeared in the programme before him has made so many converts. His relaxed, well-documented appeal for tolerance won him 70 per cent viewer support and praise from politicians of all parties except Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front and the Communists, who found him too mild.

He denied reports that he is thinking of standing as a candidate in next spring's presidential election. Married to a young French economist, he says he aims to continue his training to be a teacher and researcher: "I have never been a member of a political party."

He was also careful to deny right-wing charges that his movement was linked to the Socialist party.

Charles Pasqua, the tough Corsican Minister of the Interior, has called Désir a "professional agitator" and last summer the government cut his organization's small subsidy.

Politicians on the left wing of the

government coalition are now applauding Désir's movement towards the centre.

It was clearly the optimism and tolerance of his outlook which chiefly appealed to his TV audience. Désir dismissed the fanatics on the far right, the neo-Nazis, as a very small minority. There were also, he said, a number of right-wingers caught in the past, traumatized by the Algerian War. For the predicament of some of the third category, who made up the bulk of National Front voters, Désir felt a distinct sympathy.

"There is Monsieur X who lives on the northern rim of Marseille, or in the big urban complexes which are falling into ruin. His son is out of work, his car radio has been stolen, his letter box has been torn down and when he reaches his eighth floor flat and finds he has run out of salt he has to go down the stairs because the lift is out of order and no one is doing anything about it. In the hall he has to pass through a crowd of young layabouts who are out of work. A large number of these are immigrants and they strike him as threatening."

"So this gentleman votes for the National Front. But it does no good to shout 'Le Pen, Le Pen.' We have to start by mending the lift..."

Désir saw racial integration as the only hope for European societies. France was going through a time of unemployment and crisis, "but France is not racist," he said.

Asked if the National Front should be banned, Désir said: "No. What I want is not to break the thermometer but to bring down the fever."

(London Observer Service)

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FOR DECADES many cardiologists have taken a dim view of the Pritikin regimen of strict diet and aerobic exercise as a safeguard against degenerative conditions such as cholesterol-induced heart disease. But those views are changing, says Dr. Pesach Segal of Tel Hashomer Hospital's metabolic department, who notes that it was Nathan Pritikin who had the last word.

When he died in 1985 at the age of 69, Pritikin willed his blood vessels to science. Although they had been partially blocked when he suffered at 42 from angina pectoris, the vessels showed little evidence of blockage in the form of atherosclerotic plaque built up as a result of high cholesterol levels.

Pritikin, an engineer, died of leukemia which he claimed to have kept in abeyance for 27 years with the help of the method he devised. When severe complications set in, he took his own life.

Even before examining Pritikin's clean blood vessels, many doctors—including members of the prestigious American Heart Association (AHA), had already changed their way of thinking. Then in 1986 the association revised its "acceptable cholesterol" range from 220-260 milligrams per 100 millilitres of blood to a maximum of 200 (with rare exceptions). Pritikin, however, had set a maximum of 150 for all ages.

(Dr. Mayer Bassan, of the Jerusalem Heart Clinic of Kupat Holim Klalit, says that the lower the cholesterol level, the lower the risk of developing heart disease. However, the cardiologist is not certain what exactly the danger point is, and believes that related research has, until now, been inconclusive. But if a middle-aged male patient had, for example, a cholesterol level above 265 mg., Bassan says he would try to get him to reduce it.)

A few years ago, Segal says, only one-third of the AHA's members associated high cholesterol levels with heart disease. But their number doubled when the results of a 10-year study encompassing 4,000 people pointed to cholesterol as the culprit.

Pritikin was not the only researcher to advocate following a special diet and exercise regimen as a prevention—or cure—for heart disease. Pioneering work in the field was done locally 35 years ago by Dr. Viktor Gottheimer of Kupat Holim Klalit. Moreover, various landmark studies have been carried out since by Israeli researchers, including one on the harmful effects of the so-called Western diet on Oriental-origin groups such as Yemenites.

As a result of this research, convalescent programmes for heart dis-

ease patients, emphasizing both diet and exercise, have been carried out here, for many years.

Pritikin, however, was known as perhaps the most radical of the diet-exercise advocates and the most zealous campaigner for a total change of lifestyle in order to ensure good health and quality of life.

THOUGH Pritikin placed great stress on vegetables and grains, his diet is not vegetarian. Meat and fish, however, are only served as side dishes and intake is restricted to no more than 100 grams of lean fish or poultry a day.

Pritikin altered the accepted ratio of carbohydrates, fats and protein in the diet. Furthermore, to reduce cholesterol intake as much as possible, he determined the specific foods that could be eaten in each category.

The AHA a few years ago set this ratio at 40-45 per cent carbohydrates, a similar percentage of fats and 15-20 per cent protein. Only last year, though, the AHA revised that ratio, setting carbohydrates at 50-55 per cent, fats at 30 per cent and protein at 15 per cent.

According to Pritikin, 80 per cent of one's diet should consist of high-fibre, complex carbohydrates, five to 10 per cent fat, and 10-15 per cent protein. These carbohydrates are found in vegetables including potatoes, unrefined grains (either cooked or baked into bread) and legumes such as peas and beans. "Simple carbohydrates," which are highly refined grains, sugar and even honey, are totally discarded.

The Pritikin dieter gets most of his fat complement from the complex carbohydrates and some of it from dairy products, but only those with a content of less than one per cent fat. Thus, butter, margarine, edible oils (whether saturated or unsaturated), and vegetables or fruits with a high oil content (nuts, olives, seeds and avocados) are eliminated. Proteins also come mainly from the complex carbohydrate group.

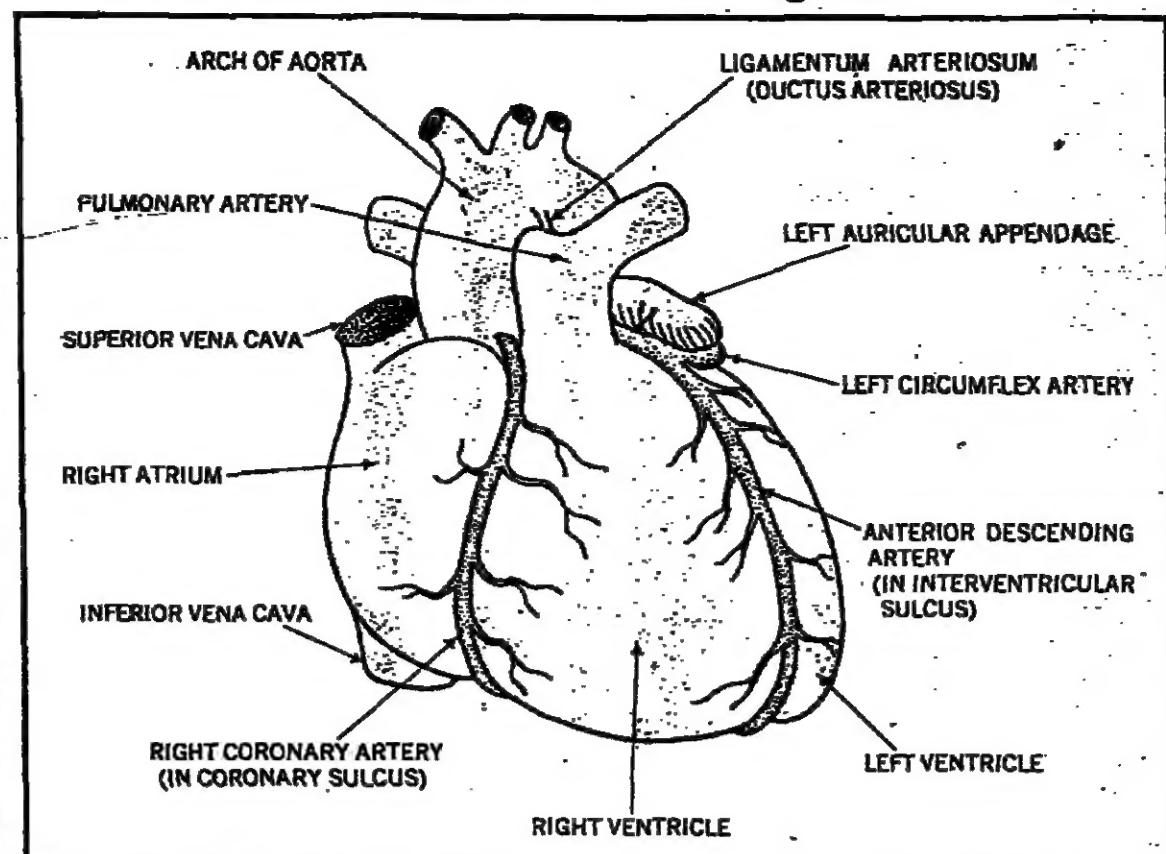
Pritikin enthusiasts point out that they are allowed to eat snacks to their heart's content and still lose weight—as long as those snacks are carrots, celery, zucchini, peppers, eggplant, cauliflower, turnips, radishes, and so on.

If the Pritikin meals and snacks don't sound so exciting, herbs and spices can be used to liven them up a bit, according to its followers. And if one sticks to the regimen, with its relatively low proportion of fats and protein, one will find the weekly food bill dropping: Complex carbohydrates are not only quite cheap but plentiful in this country all year round.

One distinct disadvantage of the

Heartfelt advice

Macabee Dean hears the ins and outs of the Pritikin method of preventing heart disease through a strict diet-and-exercise regimen.



diet, however, is that ingestion of these carbohydrates may cause considerable flatulence, but after a short time, the body adjusts to this, too.

ACCORDING to Segal, himself an advocate of the regimen, the medical profession still has reservations about Pritikin, the man and the method. A successful researcher with some 50 patents in chemistry, physics and electronics to his name, Pritikin was a "self-taught health and nutrition expert" who zealously sought the limelight by lecturing, granting interviews and publishing numerous books and articles. He did not sit on the sidelines as a supplicant, awaiting formal medical evaluation of his research.

Pritikin's followers, Segal notes, bore all the enthusiasm of a cult following the teachings of a religious leader. Some critics believed that the entire regimen and its underlying theories smacked of witch-doctoring, and charged that Pritikin could not—as he claimed—have

found a way to help people with so many disorders, including angina pectoris, atherosclerosis, hypertension, diabetes, gout, obesity, senile dementia, Addison's disease, gallstones, multiple sclerosis, colon and breast cancer, to name a few.

But the fact was that Pritikin, who did not claim to have come up with a cure-all, did produce results. At the Pritikin Longevity Centre in California where patients undergo 13- or 26-day programmes, an overwhelming majority of the 20,000 persons involved so far have shown substantial improvements. Most were either able to reduce the amount of drugs they took or to dispense with them altogether under the close supervision of physicians who later published their results in well-respected scientific journals.

Pritikin adherents hoping to improve the health of their hearts (and other organs) claim that 25 per cent of those who adopt to their new life-style remain "faithful" for life;

others retain enough of it to be influenced for many years. This shows, according to Tel Hashomer's Dr. Segal, that those who adopt the Pritikin method are motivated by more than just cold logic.

The trauma of illness which they underwent is their motivation—being rushed to hospital in an ambulance with shrieking sirens, being hooked up for days to awesome electronic instruments, and so on.

Most hospitals divide their care into two parts: tiding the patient over during the first critical days until his situation is stabilized, and arranging for his convalescence and rehabilitation.

Money is always short and priority goes to the most urgent, "first line" of defence, as one distinguished doctor at Tel Hashomer calls it, and not to the "second line."

But it is during recovery that many patients desperately seek methods to supplement or replace those used by the hospitals to improve their health. Often, they question their doctors

and friends, or read self-help books. Some even put out the money to attend week-long Pritikin seminars, held at centres in the U.S., where they receive instructions on diet and exercise. Often, patients get together after the courses, forming a sort of "cholesterolics anonymous" circle to provide each other with moral support.

The exercise part of the regime, many people discover, is easier to internalize than the diet. Most highly recommended, and easiest, is walking. If one's health warrants it, jogging is also beneficial, as is swimming or riding an exercise bike. Preference is given to developing leg muscles, according to Segal, because developing them helps step up blood circulation and the building of heart muscles.

This type of aerobic exercise, as it is called, involves the raising of the pulse rate to a particular level during a specific amount of time. (Each person, with the help of his physician, decides on the proper level).

The result, says Segal, is that the capacity of the collateral arteries—those which take over part of the burden of supplying blood after one or more of the three coronary arteries becomes partially or completely blocked by plaque—is increased. The blood is "thinned," the ratio of "bad" cholesterol (low density lipids) is reduced, and the percentage of "good" cholesterol (high density lipids) increases.

THE NEXT destructive force after cholesterol which the Pritikin method seeks to control is fat, both saturated and unsaturated. In larger quantities, these fats may form a sort of "sludge" in the blood stream, depriving the tissues of oxygen. Fats raise the level of cholesterol and uric acid, thus becoming a contributory factor in the development of atherosclerosis and gout. Fats also impede carbohydrate metabolism and foster diabetes.

Pritikin claimed that a sufficient and a completely balanced supply of amino acids is obtained in his diet. Most people eat far too much protein, he asserted; and since it cannot be stored in the body, it overloads the metabolic system, especially the kidneys, which then work overtime to excrete it.

Also among the Pritikin prohibitions: salt, smoking, caffeine and alcohol.

Large amounts of salt (anything above that found in the complex carbohydrates) causes the body to retain too much water, thus making the heart work harder than usual. An overabundance of salt in the system has also been implicated in high blood pressure—an important contributory factor in heart disease.

Smoking, besides harming the lungs, increases the amount of carbon monoxide in your blood, thus immobilizing its oxygen-carrying capacity. This leads to "oxygen starvation," also forcing the heart to work at a faster rate.

Caffeine, found in coffee, tea and many soft drinks, produces a peculiar and rapid heartbeat, increases the amount of free fatty acids (triglycerides) in the blood, causes blood sugar to rise and is also indicated as a cause of high blood pressure.

Alcohol, among other things, reduces the oxygen-carrying abilities of red blood cells and loads the liver with triglycerides. Nevertheless, since many persons would prefer to drink, Pritikin advised those who cannot break the habit to reduce it to a minimum.

What are the chances that the majority of Israelis will go on the Pritikin regime diet and exercise before they have many diseases? Segal hopes that many will, despite their prevalent feeling that heart diseases—like traffic accidents—"won't happen to them."

(Pritikin method courses are held at Moshav Shoshon, west of Jerusalem).

Recent research conducted in the U.S. has pointed to the benefits of low-fat, low-cholesterol diets in helping to slow the development of blockages in coronary arteries.

Scientists at the University of Southern California School of Medicine reported that an aggressive cholesterol-lowering treatment combining special diet with drugs succeeded in lowering fatty deposits in the arteries of 16.2 per cent of the men they studied. This percentage was compared with a 2.4 per cent drop among other subjects who were administered placebos and were put on a less restricted diet.

According to Dr. Claude Lenfant, director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, who announced the results of the study last month, the USC scientists have provided "significant new information" on the benefits of lowering high levels of blood cholesterol, and "very dramatic evidence" that drugs and diet can achieve a substantial reduction in cholesterol levels.

Quoted in *The New York Times*, Lenfant added that the new findings indicated that many patients may actually improve the health of their arteries by changing their diet (while still taking certain drugs) and not have to live with them in a risky state.

This is the first of two articles. The second, on one man's personal experience with the Pritikin method, will follow.

Gaza's gypsy belly-dancers

Ya'akov Lamdan

"FOUR GAZA belly-dancers fight off three would-be robbers," was the headline of a recent East Jerusalem newspaper story. Ordinarily, one might assume that the most interesting part of the story was the women's courage. Elsewhere perhaps.

In traditional Gaza, however, the most religiously conservative of cities in the territories where women cover just about all of their bodies, the interesting part of the story is the fact that the town tolerates belly-dancers at all.

Truth is that they would not be tolerated if they belonged to anything other than the local gypsy tribe known as Nawwar.

Israeli journalists had tried, without success, to find out about these gypsies who live a communal existence and provide local entertainment in the form of bands, singers—and belly-dancers.

But Arab journalists did succeed in learning about this Moslem gypsy group and published their story in a recent issue of *Abir*, an East Jerusalem monthly.

Bediya, one of the Nawwar's leaders, told the *Abir* journalists that the Nawwar settled in Gaza centuries ago. She explained that other branches of the tribe, which was originally southern Egyptian, have settled elsewhere in the Arab world where they are known as *fenanoon*, Arabic for "entertainers."

The leader added that the Nawwar were technically not true gypsies because they were settled.

MAHA SABRI, a 20-year-old Nawwar, was quoted as saying that she was a dancer because it was a "natural" occupation for her.

"All the other women of the tribe are dancers," she said. "The Gazans don't approve of our occupation despite the fact that they hire us to entertain at their weddings and other celebrations."

"The Gazan men make rude remarks at our expense," Sabri adds, "because we wear skimpy clothing while we work and open our homes to men who seek some pleasant diversion. But that doesn't mean that we are cheap. Aside from that I lead my life just like any other honest woman does, and my parents escort me when I perform."

Sabri's father, a devout Moslem, was asked if there wasn't a contradiction between his family's piety and his daughter's occupation.

"We are conservative people," he said, "who do nothing wrong. My daughters only leave the house to dance at weddings. Entertainment is our occupation. I play the *oud*, my son plays the drum and the girls dance. There is nothing wrong with that."

Sabri, however, is not so certain. "I am not reconciled to being a dancer and to the bad name dancers have," she said. "More than once I have sworn by the Koran that I'd stop because of the degradation and

the bad name dancers have.

"We have no other source of income. My father and brother do no other work than providing the musical accompaniment when I dance. Once, at a wedding, a man tried to kiss me as he stuck a tip in my halter. I cursed him and he grabbed me and slapped my face. Unfortunately, my brother and father weren't there that evening and I left ashamed, without claiming my fee."

"I HATE DANCING," Noha, Sabri's 14-year-old sister, reportedly said, "but my father forces me to do it. The boys at school used to pest me because they thought that a dancer had loose morals. Once I refused to go to school for a month because of them and I returned only after the teachers promised to stop them."

A dancer and singer since the age of 12, Shadiya built an impressive villa with money she earned in Amman and Cairo where, she claimed, an entertainer is held in greater esteem than in Gaza.

"Here, people just think of me as a lowly belly-dancer," Shadiya said, complaining about the unkind remarks that are made about her.

All the dancers interviewed said that they wished to marry men outside of the tribe and stop dancing for a living. Some have had their wish granted, as was the case with one local dancer who married a man from a wealthy and respected family. Naturally, she then stopped dancing.

Is liberalization good for women?

Patrick Lescot/Beijing

CHINESE WOMEN have had to suffer the indignities of western ideas such as sexual freedom because of "bourgeois liberalization," according to the vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation.

"In the past few years, because of bourgeois liberalization, the place and role of women has been assailed by false and misleading ideas," Zhang Quoying was quoted as saying recently in *The People's Daily*.

"Various newspapers have used many ways to describe how to 'toy' with women and how to insult and harm them," said Zhang, an alternate member of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party. "Some people have even advocated sexual freedom and sexual liberation as in the West under the pretext of introducing new points of view," she added.

At the same time, Zhang denounced "propaganda which favours sex before marriage" and works of art that described sexual activity in great detail.

"These ideas must be fought against in the overall campaign against bourgeois liberalization," she said.

Observers said her comments amounted to a broadside against the

relative relaxation in Chinese moral standards associated with the rule of the reformers within the Chinese leadership.

The campaign against bourgeois liberalization began after widespread student demonstrations for greater freedom and democracy in December which led to the downfall of Party General-Secretary Hu Yaobang in mid-January.

A feature of the campaign has been a hardening of the political and ideological line in many spheres of Chinese life, such as art and culture.

When it comes to sex, the Chinese press has generally been extremely cautious and even prudish. But in the past few years, some publications have discussed the issue, if only obliquely, in the form of articles relating to sexual education or sexual problems.

A PROLIFERATION of more or less legal newspapers, often little more than comics, have appeared filled with romantic stories which sometimes include more suggestive passages, although they are not pornographic.

At the same time, observers noted that Mrs. Zhang did not ignore the chauvinistic side of Chinese society.

She denounced the fact that certain companies, schools or work units barred women from electing members to party or management positions.

The campaign against bourgeois liberalization has not yet led to Chinese women dropping their western-style fashions or clothes, observers noted.

Mini-skirts and make-up are still much in evidence on young Chinese women.

The Chinese press was critical last year of the increase in sexual misdeeds and love affairs between young people, who are officially only allowed to get married at 21 years for men, and 22 years for women.

The authorities encourage them to wait longer as part of the country's family planning policy which officially allows each couple one child only.

Observers said that China's open-door policy led to a considerable relaxation in the strict moral code traditionally proclaimed as a prerequisite for social order.

During the 1966-76 cultural revolution, China's people suffered the rigour of Mao Tse tung's strict policy of social control. (AP)

AKIM, the Israel Association for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded, will be holding a 1980s-style "white dress party" at Kfar Shmaryahu's sports club on September 5, under the patronage of Australian Ambassador John Campbell. The object is to raise funds for the organization's first Tel Aviv residence for the severely handicapped.

Akim benefit, Sept. 5

Well-known mimist Julian Chagrin and several musical groups will be on hand to entertain the guests.

The planned residence, which will provide accommodation for handicapped children whose parents cannot care for them at home, will offer

intensive treatment required for rehabilitation.

The opportunity of living in sheltered residences within the community, rather than in isolated, contained institutions, is meant to give these children the chance to live and

function in normal surroundings while maintaining a stable connection with their families.

The home will also host children who normally live with their families when their parents are ill or away on vacation. For details call (03) 651447.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

LOOKING AHEAD

"THROUGH CHECK-IN"

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IBERIA
AIRLINES OF SPAIN

Management expert talks about the workplace Man's uneasy alliance with machine

BY KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — A prodigious effort has gone into engineering the 20th century's wave of productivity and technology gains, says Moshe Gertzberg, but in the process, we've neglected the most vital part of the equation, the human element.

Gertzberg, a Ukrainian-born management consultant, is seeking to inject human values into a workplace where, he says, man often finds himself simultaneously engaged in an uneasy alliance with complex machines and a competition to maintain his standing in unresponsive, hierarchical organizations.

To help shift the balance, Gertzberg, president of the Ira Memorial Foundation, is organizing a conference on how academic and professional findings in dozens of disciplines can be moved rapidly from the ivory towers and into the workaday world of Koor Industries, Israel Aircraft Industries or the Israel Electric Corp.

In effect, Gertzberg told a press conference last week, the designers of advanced technology lost sight of the fact that "there would still be a residual factor involving humans to put it into action and to maintain it."

A classic example, he said, involved the near disaster in 1979 at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania. Closer to home, he cited Israel's most modern electric generating station in Hadera where safety and maintenance problems were uncovered. Gertzberg said that after electric company employ-



ees completed an Ira Foundation course they returned to work and "crystallized positions of top management to change" the facility.

Gertzberg established the Ira Memorial Foundation for Development of Human Engineering and Quality of Work Life in Israel in 1973. The non-profit foundation is named in memory of his son, an engineer and IAF pilot. In the 1950s, Gertzberg founded the Israel Institute of Industrial and Labour Relations, commonly known as the Productivity Institute. Later the Mapainik served as a UN productiv-

ity expert in five Central American countries.

Attending the international conference, to be held Sept. 6-11 at Tel Aviv University's School of Business Administration, will be delegates from Israel, India, Poland, Switzerland, Kenya, West Germany, Canada, the U.S. and the Philippines, he said.

A nettlesome problem in trying to reform the workplace, Gertzberg said, was the lack of comprehensive solutions that cut across the lines of far-flung academic disciplines. Experts in robotics, psychology, organization, architecture and labour relations promote their solutions

without considering the total picture.

"Each one thinks he caught God by the tail," he said of the experts. For instance, "if you talk to a psychologist, he'll ignore technology."

In Gertzberg's view, without a "synergistic" solution, the economy will remain out of reach. "The economy is controlled by people who have very little understanding of the complexities of the orchestra."

The consultant's belief in the ability to meld man, machine and organization has led him to a proposal that, if put into practice, would shake boardrooms around the world. He proposes creating a certification programme for top business managers.

Gertzberg likens the system to a hurdle a dentist or engineer must face before he can practise. He foresees a selection process in which academic skills and personality factors would be recognized and honed in a process that combines training with work experience. "Candidates," he said, "should be coached in the right direction."

Perhaps even more radical is a suggestion that companies be required to produce a balance sheet that runs parallel to the traditional tally of profits and losses. Only this one would report on how the company utilized its human capital.

He acknowledges that his ideas would represent a revolution in the workplace, but as Gertzberg wrote in one paper:

"There is no sense to go on endlessly patching up the ailments observed in organizations... without daring to cope with their sources."

Tobacco regains favour on Wall Street

By PATRICK RIZZO
NEW YORK. — Tobacco stocks, shunned by investors in recent years because of suits filed largely by families of smokers who died of cancer, are back in favour on Wall Street after key court victories for cigarette makers.

"The market now is going to be willing to pay a higher price for these stocks because one big cause for concern has been removed," says analyst Allan Kaplan of Merrill Lynch.

On August 21, an Atlanta court ruled in favour of American Brands, saying the company gave smokers "adequate information on the dangers of smoking." And on Tuesday, a Boston court made a similar ruling for Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co.

Both companies were sued by the families of deceased smokers who claimed the government-required warning labels on cigarettes did not adequately warn them of health hazards.

Interest in tobacco stocks has picked up, driving their prices higher in the past few days. Philip Morris closed from 106 1/4 Friday, while RJR Nabisco rose from 61 1/2 Friday.

Investors carried their tobacco-stock buying into lesser known cigarette like Loews Corp. and American Brands.

Analysts say tobacco stocks underperformed the market as a whole as cigarette liability cases flooded the courts and investors worried about potential losses of billions of dollars. The stocks languished despite strong quarterly earnings gains and a potential for about 20 per cent earnings growth this year.

At the end of July, tobacco stocks had risen 11.2 per cent from July 1986 against a gain of 21.2 per cent for the Standard and Poors 500 market average.

"By any measure of relative values, the group is as cheap or cheaper than in the fall of 1985," Ronald Morrow, a stock analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham, said in a recent report.

The tobacco companies have long had a problem of convincing Wall Street of the health of the industry — and their shares have generally lagged the market since 1964 when the U.S. surgeon general released one of the first scientific reports linking smoking and cancer.

Smoking has dropped off since then, falling nearly every year since the beginning of the decade. It dropped 2 per cent in 1986, when total domestic spending for cigarettes hit \$31.8 billion.

Nonetheless, cigarette companies continue to sell billions of dollars worth of cigarettes, raising revenue steadily through price increases as fewer and fewer smokers shell out more and more cash. (Reuters)

MIDDLE EAST ECONOMY/ Stephen Jukes

A debt in the family: Saudis trade in loans

U.S. banks, anxious to reduce their exposure to the tense Gulf region, are trying to swap their Saudi corporate loans for Latin American and other Third World debt.

Bankers in the region say the market is still in its infancy, with only a few players. But a growing number of swaps involving Saudi corporate debt are being offered to Arab banks.

One banker says: "It is a matter of you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. U.S. banks want to reduce Saudi exposure and many Arab banks feel uncomfortable with Latin American debt." The logic of a Saudi/Latin American asset swap is impeccable — for both U.S. and Arab banks, bankers say.

U.S. banks moved heavily into Saudi corporate lending during the 1970s oil boom only to find the 1980s ushered in recession in the Gulf and severe repayment problems. Recourse to Saudi Arabia's Islamic legal system, where the Western concept of interest is not recognized, has proved frustrating, time-consuming and expensive.

With tension in the Gulf reaching fever pitch, some U.S. banks have started to try to swap their way out of Saudi debt. That would enable them to slim down their Gulf operations.

On the other side, Arab banks with exposure to Latin America estimated at some \$4 billion often find it difficult to keep track of the complex saga of Latin American debt reschedulings, with negotiations often held in New York. While the two largest Bahrain-based banks, Arab Banking Corp. and Gulf International Bank, have an extensive worldwide network capable of monitoring Latin America, small institutions are thought keen to reduce exposure.

"An Arab bank with \$1 million lent to, say, Peru, might be very happy to offload that exposure and take on a little more of a Saudi Arabian company closer to home," one banker explains.

Bankers say Arab banks, with strong corporate ties in the Gulf, are in a far better position than U.S. banks to monitor the health of Saudi companies and, if necessary, apply pressure for repayment without re-

course to the courts. Bankers say the region's monetary authorities have made no official comment on asset-swapping, but the issue is regarded in Saudi Arabia as very sensitive since it effectively allocates a credit rating to companies that is far from flattering. The more developed swap markets in New York and London afford a price to debt ranging from just 10 to 15 cents on the dollar for Latin American countries such as Bolivia and Peru to 67/68 cents for Opec member Venezuela and 81/83 for Colombia.

First indications are that pricing of Saudi corporate loans varies widely, but some deals have ranked them slightly below Ecuador, where debt trades at around 45/47 cents to the dollar.

Bankers say one recent deal, which did not materialize, envisaged an Arab bank increasing its exposure in the Saudi Company Redec in return for reducing its Ecuadorian debt. The pricing structure ranked the Saudi debt slightly lower.

Redec, formally known as the Saudi Research and Development Corp., has been at the centre of the kingdom's longest-running debt saga and has just secured agreement with bank creditors to reschedule 1.28 billion riyals of loans.

The machinery importer Arabian Auto Agency (AAA), which has just rescheduled 700 million riyals of bank debt after lengthy negotiations, figures in another proposed debt swap. The AAA deal offered through a London broker seeks to swap \$2m. of the Jeddah-based company's debt for \$1m. of exposure to Nigeria. With Nigeria debt rated at about 28/30 cents in the dollar, that would rank AAA loans at just 14/15.

However, bankers say such deals tend to lead to long negotiations over pricing because of the infancy of the Saudi swap market where probably only 10 banks are active at the moment. Volume transacted so far is probably not more than \$20m. to \$30m., and individual deals rarely over \$2m.-\$5m.

"The market is still finding its feet," says one banker. "Sometimes brokers even ask what you think the right price is." (Reuters)

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	August 28, 1987	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
CURRENCY BASKET		1	1.6785
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	1.5984
GERMANY	MARK	1	0.8224
FRANCE	FRANC	1	2.6050
GREAT BRITAIN	POUND	1	0.2641
JAPAN	YEN	100	1.1280
HOLLAND	FLORIN	1	0.7830
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	1.0717
SPAIN	PESETA	100	0.2555
SCANDINAVIA	KRONE	1	0.2440
FINLAND	MARK	1	0.3634
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	1.2127
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	1.1383
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	0.7818
INDONESIA	RUPIAH	1000	0.0246
ITALY	SCHILLING	1000	1.2546
JORDAN	DINAR	1	1.2176
EGYPT	POUND	1	4.5714
ECU		1	0.7273
IRELAND	PUNT	1	1.6271
SPAIN	PESETA	100	2.3634
			1.3088

EXECUTIVE CHANGES

TA Ramada gets a new director

ALON RAZ has been named general manager of the Ramada Continental Hotel in Tel Aviv.

A graduate of the Tadmor Hotel School, Raz has served as general manager of two other big Tel Aviv waterfront hostellers: the Marina and the Diplomat. For the past two years he has been food and beverage manager at the Continental.

Assis Ltd. has a new managing director: 37-year-old BENI NEMINI. He has held several posts at the Netanya-based food concern, including production and manager

and, for the past year and a half, assistant managing director for marketing.

At Systematics Ltd., YISRAEL YOGAV, 34, has been put in charge of sales and marketing of Prime computers. He worked in computers in the IDF for 15 years and has a degree in computer science and economics.

Caesarea Land and Resort Ltd., the company that provides tourism and recreation services at the ancient seaside town, named new board members last week.

ELIAHU SPEIZER, secretary of the Labour Party for the Tel Aviv area, and YOAV KARIL, vice chairman for Kupat Holim Clalit, have both signed on as outside directors to the company. In addition, YEHEZKEL and DROR ELANI have joined as regular directors.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Histadrut strike plans due soon

Union preparations for industrial action in the public sector will not be completed until next week at the earliest.

At Thursday's meeting of the trade unions' strike headquarters, Histadrut leaders decided to wait until they had received reports from individual unions before making plans for a future campaign. The strike headquarters is scheduled to reconvene at the beginning of this week.

Histadrut trade union department head Haim Haberfeld told the meeting that after five months of negotia-

tions with the Treasury, no significant progress had been made.

VAN HEUSEN CORP. is examining the possibility of opening two new factories in Israel. Bruce Klatsky, chief executive officer of the U.S.-based company, said Thursday.

Van Heusen has already invested \$3.5 million in a Polgat Ltd. shirt plant in Kiryat Gat. At a reception organized by Polgat, Klatsky said his company was weighing establishing factories to produce knitted shirts and sweaters. Talks have begun with Polgat's Ligat subsidiary concerning the sweater factory.

BANK LEUMI last week sold a 1,000-square-metre property on Silansky Street in Netanya for \$1.1 million, a bank spokesman said. The purchase includes the skeleton of a building that was to have been a new Leumi branch.

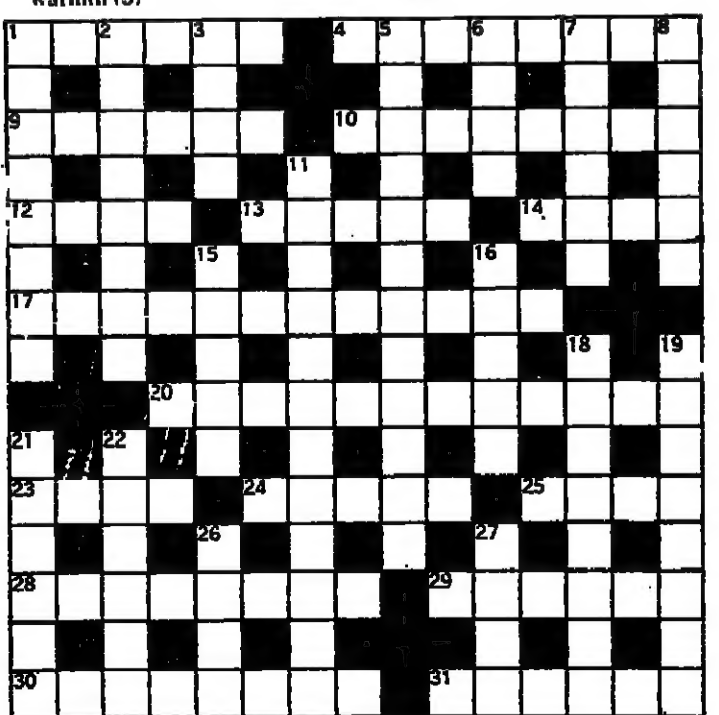


CROSSWORD

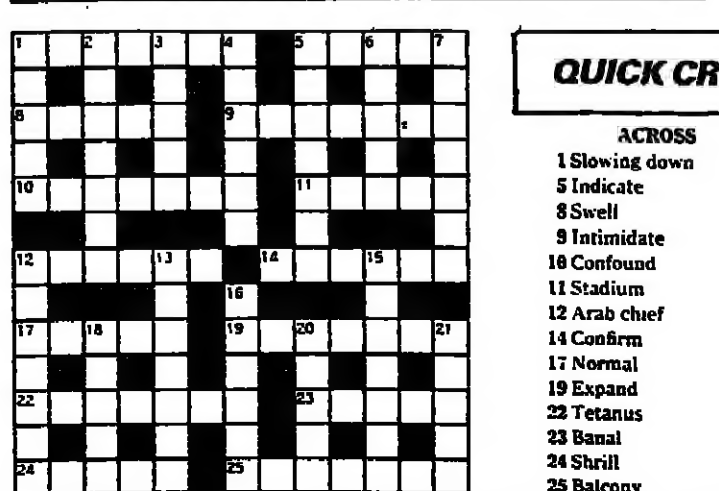
- ACROSS**
- 1 A county council ring road grant? (6)
 - 4 Removed the liquid under pressure? (8)
 - 9 This will appear at the end of the Eighties (6)
 - 10 Fighting and winning (8)
 - 12 Capable of scheming (2,2)
 - 13 Be losing track? (5)
 - 14 Now this will get you nowhere (4)
 - 17 Common drinking companions (3,3,6)
 - 20 Feature of society, perhaps (6,6)
 - 23 Means of transport, sometimes sprung (4)
 - 24 It's worn in one's car for warmth (5)

- DOWN**
- 1 Make it known the girl's gained little weight (8)
 - 2 Monument not cheap to build (8)
 - 3 About to include it in the ceremony (4)
 - 5 Court official chaired on high (6,6)

- 6 Off on a course (4)**
- 7 Fixed form of denial (6)**
- 8 Followed in a persistent way (6)**
- 11 Sample from the Angry Brigade (5,7)**
- 15 University head in no panic to get to wedding (5)**
- 16 Course for a singer (5)**
- 18 He'll only be a second (6-2)**
- 19 Any crest may indicate it (8)**
- 21 Capital form of punishment (6)**
- 22 Animal driven on the roads (6)**
- 26 Clue found in a drawer (4)**
- 27 Lord, look at him (4)**



- QUICK SOLUTION**
- Across: 1, Modern Times; 7, Centres; 8, Garment; 10, Plots; 11, Battle-axe; 12, Trestle; 14, Residue; 15, Leveret; 18, Post-war; 20, Hair shirt; 21, Force; 22, Private; 23, Opinion; 24, Golden Eagle.
- Down: 1, Manhole; 2, Dirks; 3, Risible; 4, Tighter; 5, Moralises; 6, Steward; 7, Capital ship; 9, Tree surgeon; 13, Turns tail; 16, Voicing; 17, Tirremer; 18, Pothole; 19, Warlike; 21, Fling.



- QUICK CROSSWORD**
- ACROSS**
- 1 Slowing down
 - 2 Indicate
 - 3 Swell
 - 4 Intimidate
 - 5 Confound
 - 6 Stadium
 - 7 Arab chief
 - 8 Confirm
 - 9 Normal
 - 10 Expand
 - 11 Tetanus
 - 12 Banal
 - 13 Shril
 - 14 Balcony
- DOWN**
- 1 Bowl
 - 2 Dispose
 - 3 Perfect
 - 4 Complain
 - 5 Make ready
 - 6 Angry
 - 7 Treatment
 - 8 Sordidness
 - 9 Spoilsport
 - 10 Fancy
 - 11 A.V.I.P.
 - 12 Male relative
 - 13 Deadly
 - 14 Foe

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Rome-ma, 5232191; Belsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058; Tel Aviv: Shor, 54 Hamelech George, 280644; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 232383; Re'anima-Kfar Seva: Shufel, 78 Ahuza, Re'mana, Netanya: Hanassi, 38 Sderot Weizmann, 232330; Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ton Sine, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Karam (pediatrics, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Sha'ar Zedek (Internal, obstetrics) Bilur Holim (surgery).

Tel Aviv: Rosh (pediatrics), Ichilov (Internal, surgery), Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

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In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:
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Carmiel *888555 Dan Region *781111 Petah Tikva *923111
Elitz 72333 Rehovot *451333
Haifa *22333 Rishon LeZion *42333
Haifa *512233 Safed 93333
Hetzor 936333 Tel Aviv *5460111
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* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.
Erm — Emotional First Aid. Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel. Ashdod 5451111 (children/youth 03-281113), Haifa 672222, Beer Sheva 416111, Netanya 38316.
Rupe Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel. Ashdod, Jerusalem — 246954, and Haifa 680111.
The National Poison Control Centre at Ramat Hashikma, phone (04) 525235, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24 — Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712044 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

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Torah Education
Preparing for the
YAMIM NORAIM
Today, August 30 at 8 p.m.
LECTURER:
Rabbi Eliezer Marcus,
Dir., International Jewish
Communal Relations,
Ministry of Religious Affairs
SUBJECT:
Days of Awe — Days of Joy
at the Young Israel Center
Elisha Hall, Yeshurun Synagogue
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Notice to Electricity Consumers

In order to streamline our payments collection system and reduce our bank charges, in respect of account payments made through the banks, we have negotiated changes in the terms of our agreements with the banks, regarding the payment of accounts at teller counters.

The effect of these changes will be to reduce the costs involved in the payment of electricity accounts, and improve the reliability of the data we receive from the banks.

We regret that only some of the banks have agreed to adopt the new arrangement.

Accordingly, effective September 1, 1987, electricity accounts can be paid at teller counters, only at all branches of the following banks:
Israel Discount Bank Ltd.
First International Bank Ltd.
United Mizrahi Bank Ltd.
Barclays Discount Bank Ltd.
Israel Bank of Agriculture Ltd.
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Kupat Ashrat Yehoshon, Petah Tikva, Ltd.

The arrangement of paying electricity accounts at all offices of the Electric Corporation, and all branches of the Post Office Bank continues unchanged.

The existing method, available at all branches of ALL banks, in which the banks pay accounts on the strength of the consumer's standing instruction (the cheapest and most convenient method) continues unchanged.

Always at your service
Israel Electric Corporation Ltd.



ISRAEL ELECTRIC CORPORATION Ltd.

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the LIBI Fund**
**THANKS FOR YOUR
SUPPORT!**
When making a contribution at a bank, please make sure that your name and address are written correctly on the paying-in slip — we want to be sure you get your receipt.
Contributions can be made at all banks, and at the Libi office:
17 Rehov Dalet (Aranya), Hakiry, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-268206, 03-205183.

SWIMMING

Underwater protests mar meet

Post Sports Staff
The Israeli national swimming championships came to an end after four days of competition amid a strange controversy and overall mediocre performances and only four national records being broken.

Everything seemed to be progressing quietly until Friday evening when in the men's 200m. breaststroke finals six swimmers jumped into the pool and instead of swimming, began making strange noises and clown-like movements in the water, after which they proceeded to swim a leisurely backstroke race.

The six had earlier been given instructions by their coaches to protest against a decision made by the swimming union to change the point scoring system. The swimmers were immediately banned from the rest of the championships and proceedings were temporarily halted.

The swimmers were from Maccabi Haifa, Hapoel Hod Hasharon-Beit Berl, Hapoel Galil Ha'ezyon and Hapoel Emeq Hefer.

Immediately after the incident on Friday evening, a new Israeli record for the men's 4x200m. relay was set, not without controversy either. The protesting sports bodies again demonstrated by simply not swimming to the finish, thus allowing the quartet from Hapoel Be'er Sheva to be the only team to finish the race in a new national best time of 7:59.41 seconds.

Yesterday's swimming continued among intermittent protests by swimmers and coaches which marred the sporting poolside atmosphere.

The highlight of yesterday's racing was the setting of a new men's 100m. backstroke record which was broken twice. Zohar Galili who holds the national record for the distance became the first Israeli to complete the course in under one minute in a time of 59.95 seconds. In the final later on in the day his record was broken by the championships' star, Eran Garmai who knocked five hundredths of a second off the new record.

TRIATHLON

Kagan holds title

By JACK LEON
Micha Kagan, 23, retained his title at yesterday's third annual Kibbutz Horshim Triathlon, covering the 8km. run, 20km. cycle race and 25km. swim in 1 hour, eight minutes.

First home among the handful of women was Adit Keren Zvi, 21, in 1.34.23. Winners of other events: under-18, Shohar Birak; over-40, Arthur Zimmerman (in the out-standing time of 1:17.06); over-50, Uri Eliav; over-60, Shalom Amrani.

WORLD ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Guenthoer wins first gold, Mota takes marathon

ROME (Reuters). — Werner Guenthoer of Switzerland won the men's shot put title on the opening day of the World Athletics Championships here yesterday, while in the women's marathon, Rosa Mota of Portugal grabbed the Gold.

European champion Werner Guenthoer of Switzerland won the first gold medal of the championships when he triumphed in the men's shot ahead of Italy's world record holder Alessandro Andrei.

Guenthoer took the lead with his first attempt of the evening when he recorded 21.63m.

American John Brenner, who fouled with his first put, went ahead with a put of 21.75, held the lead for the third round, then lost it to Guenthoer when the Swiss putted 22.12.

Guenthoer reserved his best effort for his sixth and final attempt when he recorded 22.23 while Andrei's fifth mark of 21.76 was enough to get him the silver.

Portugal's Rosa Mota, as expected, ran away with the women's marathon in the excellent time of

two hours, 25 minutes, 17 seconds. Mota, European champion in 1982 and again four years later, had completed her victory lap and was posing for photographers when second-placed Zoja Ivanova appeared in the arena. France's Jocelyne Villeton was third.

Earlier, America's Carl Lewis left no one in any doubt that he intends to take the 100m. gold medal here when he set by far the fastest time during the first round heats.

The quadruple Olympic champion equalled his best time this year — 10.05 sec. His main rival for the gold, Canada's Ben Johnson clocked 10.24 sec. in his heat, but Johnson is the runner in form, having set 9.95 sec. earlier this year.

American Mark Witherspoon, who beat Lewis in the U.S. championships in June, failed to qualify for the quarter-finals. Witherspoon was injured in a fall at the Pan Am Games and has still not fully recovered.

Britain's European champion Linford Christie, caught up in a series of rows as the pressure built up this week, went through after finishing third in 10.29 sec. in his heat along with Nigeria's African Games champion Chidi Imoh, who won his heat in the day's joint second fastest time of 10.22 sec.

In the women's high jump the top names went through, including

world record holder Stefka Kostadinova of Bulgaria and the opponent who last week inflicted on her only her second defeat in over two years, Louise Ritter of the U.S.

Swetlana Isenova, also of Bulgaria, joined them along with the Soviet Union's reigning world champion Tamara Bykova.

The qualifying height was originally set at 1.93m, but lowered by officials to 1.91m, after only 13 competitors had cleared the latter height.

In the women's 100m. sprint, Heike Drechsler led the East German assault when she breezed through her second-round heat in 11.08 sec.

Drechsler, co-holder of both the world long jump and 200m. record, clocked the fastest time in the round on the opening day of the second world championships.

The versatile 22-year-old, who was the youngest gold medalist in the 1983 championships, is aiming for her second world long jump title as well as gold in the 100m. and 200m. sprints.

But her counterpart and 100m. world champion Marlies Goeke had a far less easy passage to the semifinals.

Goeke, who had earlier appeared to be struggling in the first round, was forced to dip desperately to match fourth place in her second-round heat and a berth in the semifinals.

Goeke stood stonewalling on the track after her race, watching the replay on the giant video



ROMAN GLORY. — British sprinter Linford Christie looks over as Carl Lewis takes the lead in the men's 100 m. quarter-final and Portugal's Rosa Mota runs to victory in the women's marathon on the opening day of the World Athletics Championships. Mota won the marathon handily, leaving the pack way behind. Lewis, who ran the day's fastest 100 m. heat, won his quarter-final heat over Christie. (Reuters telephotos)

screen, before turning to leave the arena. Silke Gladbeck, the third member of the East German team, finished second in her heat to Jamaican Marlene Ottey, one of the gold medal favourites. Ottey clocked 11.27 with Gladbeck 0.02 of a second behind.

BRITISH SOCCER

Arsenal's new man steals show

LONDON (Reuters). — Arsenal manager George Graham dropped Scottish international striker Charlie Nicholas yesterday and then sat back and enjoyed himself as the north London side demolished struggling Portsmouth 6-0.

Arsenal's victory on the third Saturday of the English League season was the highest score in the First Division on a day when the big city giants all showed their power with convincing victories. But less fashionable Queen's Park Rangers remained on top after winning 1-0 at Southampton.

Striker Alan Smith, a \$1.25 million close-season signing from Leicester, hit a hat-trick in Arsenal's win to claim the day's individual honours and his first goals for his new club.

Manager George Graham's decision to drop fans' favourite Nicholas in search of a winning formula was fully vindicated as the goal-shy Gunners made Portsmouth's Alan Ball's Highbury return hell.

Smith, signed as a striking partner for Nicholas, needed no assistance against a Portsmouth defence that has now conceded 15 goals in four First Division games.

The lanky 24-year-old opened the scoring in the 15th minute with his first goal for the club. He then grabbed the fourth a minute before half-time and completed the rout in the 65th minute.

David Rocastle, Paul Davis and Tony Adams were the other Arsenal men on target in their first win.

In the Scottish Premier Division, Graeme Souness, player-manager of champions Rangers, was sent off the third time since he joined the famous Glasgow club.

The 34-year-old former Liverpool star got his marching orders early in the second half of the "Old Firm" derby against Celtic at Parkhead for a late challenge on home player Billy Stark.

Ferry Souness, last season ordered off on his debut and then the day Rangers clinched the title, had already been booked for dismissal and he left the pitch in the angry years of a large section of the 61,000 crowd.

Even worse for Souness and his side, they lost a typically physical match 1-0 although dominating after the dismissal of the boss.

The result left champions Rangers, who have not won at Celtic since 1980, still trailing down nearly the bottom of the Premier Division table after three defeats in five matches.

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DIVISION TWO

Barnsley	2	Crystal Pal	1
Bradford	1	Doncaster	0
Cardiff	0	Leeds	0
Derby	0	Sheff Wed	1
Exeter	2	Sheff U	1
Grimsby	1	Stoke	0
Leeds	1	Millwall	1
Leicester	1	Oldham	0
Lincoln	0	Plymouth	0
Reading	0	Blackburn	1
Sheff Wed	1	Sheff U	1
West Brom	1	Swindon	2

THIRD DIVISION

Barnsley	0	Bristol City	2
Brighton	2	Fulham	0
Bristol Rovers	3	Aldershot	1
Bury	3	Blackpool	1
Charter	1	York	0
Doncaster	0	Sunderland	2
Gillingham	0	Southend	0
Grimsby	0	Cheltenham	1
Leeds	0	Grimsby	0
Port Vale	0	Rotherham	0
Preston	0	Wigan	1
Walsall	1	Northampton	0

FOURTH DIVISION

Barnsley	4	Carlisle	3
Cardiff	1	Swansea	0
Crewe	2	Wrexham	0
Exeter	3	Newport	0
Grimsby	2	Derby	0
Hartford	1	Wolves	2
Peterborough	1	Cambridge	0
Scarborough	4	Noton	0
Sheff Wed	2	Colchester	2
Torquay	1	Leyton Orient	1

SCOTTISH PREMIER

Aberdeen	1	Dundee Utd	0
Celtic	1	Rangers	0
Dundee	5	Dundee	0
Harts	1	Elgin	0
Motherwell	1	Falkirk	2
St Mirren	2	Morton	1

SPORTOTO

The winning ticket for yesterday's First and Second Division English League games: 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, x, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2.

TENNIS

Mansdorf loses with the best

Post Sports Staff and Agencies
JERICHO, New York. — Israel's Amos Mansdorf, climbing up the ranks of the world tennis rankings, has moved into select company.

Mansdorf, now ranked 24th in the world, lost to Wimbledon champion Pat Cash here on Thursday in the \$150,000 Hamlet Challenge tennis tournament.

Less than 24 hours later, Cash, along with world number one and U.S. Open top seed Ivan Lendl, crashed out of the tournament themselves.

Mansdorf, playing in his final time up before Tuesday's U.S. Open first-round match against little-known Italian Claudio Pistolesi, which should prove to be an easy tie, got off to a slow start.

Mansdorf, however, got tougher in the second set and broke Cash's service in the fifth game. Cash broke back in the sixth game, allowed three points in his last three service games and took a 6-1 lead in the tiebreaker before closing it out 7-2.

But that was before Friday's match against Sweden's Jonas Svensson, who beat Cash last November in the quarter-finals of the Wimbledon tournament in London.

Svensson lost a first set tie-breaker 7-9 but rallied to win the next two sets 6-2, 7-5 in two and a half hours.

Mansdorf, Lendl two days after being named top seed to defend his title at Flushing Meadows, was given a meeting by David Pate.

The club that had problems last year meeting their payroll.

Another established veteran, Pat Hume, brought out the big bucks from league newcomers Elitza Nove-Devid Randa. Hume, who 32, played last season with middle-of-the-league Beter Tel Aviv for a reported \$20,000. His move to Ramat was reportedly cost the club \$45,000.

Not to be left out, the other new team in the league, Maccabi Netanya, are reported to have signed Mike Carter on a \$40,000 per season salary. Just a few years ago, Carter starred for Hapoel Haifa for \$14,000. Joining Carter is guard Yossi Kishit, who spent last year in the third division with an extremely small salary.

Netanya signed him at a reported \$28,000.

Howie Lanooff, another member of the ever-30 club, also found himself a better deal still. At Maccabi Tel Aviv he played for around \$45,000, but this year Hapoel Tel Aviv are paying him something in the region for \$65,000 as a team.

Hapoel Tel Aviv, however, a team with a less than outstanding reputation for meeting its salary commitments didn't stop there. They picked up Jonathan Dahan, who was supposed to have been making approximately \$20,000 at Hapoel Haifa, and signed him for a reported \$38,000.

The list goes on and on.

But one has to wonder — based on past performances — which of the players will really get paid. Though some of the teams with shoddy paying records may straighten out, others with decent records may well take their place. One thing is certain.

Too many teams don't generate the kind of revenues required to meet the obligations that they have taken on.

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Coach learns how to survive

Just three days after leaving New York, Marvin Kessler, Hapoel Holon's new American head coach, has proved he can survive in Israel — and help others do the same.

Kessler, who arrived here last Monday, saved a man's life by giving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation on Thursday night at a Jaffa nightclub.

Kessler, who does not speak Hebrew, arrived at the club by taxi and

immediately noticed a crowd gathered around a man who was lying unconscious on the floor. Upon closer observation, it became apparent to the coach that no one among the crowd was able to revive the man.

Although he was informed that an ambulance was on the way, Kessler realized that the man was not breathing. He waved the crowd away and applied life-saving techniques until the stricken man responded.

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Maccabi like Europe draw

Maccabi Tel Aviv have been promised easy sledding in the early going of this season's European Cup final pool schedule, with a bye in the opening round and a second-round game against the winners of the match-up between Portugal's club champions and Luxembourg's, neither considered a basketball powerhouse.

Hapoel Tel Aviv also open in Europe next month, playing Czechoslovakian champions Bratislava and Olympian Nicosia of Cyprus in their first two games.

Israel's other squad to see European action this year, Elitzur Netanya, open a home on the September 22 against Shebenka of Yugoslavia.

IN MEMORIAM

Max Spitz, Israel bowls

The death of Max Spitz, the father of Israeli bowls, from a heart attack in London, came as a great shock. Despite his age, Max continued to be as lithe, athletic and debonair as ever — he seemed to be immutable and indestructible.

Max made an immense contribution to economic and social development in Israel, building the Afidar neighbourhood of Ashkelon on behalf of South African Jewry in the early years of the state. He was also an imaginative promoter of tourism.

But it will be for his success in making lawn bowls part of the web and warf of Israeli sport that he will be longest remembered.

Bowls by the end of the 1940s had become very much a part of Jewish life in South Africa. A game requiring a combination of physical coordination, a mathematical mind and a grasp of the principles of physics and plant biology inevitably appealed to Jews.

New immigrants to Israel tend to bring in their cultural baggage a love of the sport they played in the land they left behind them. South Africans have shown that if a sport did not exist here when they came, they were determined enough to play it that they metaphorically — sometimes physically — took off their jackets and undertook the hard task of creating facilities and conditions enabling them to go on enjoying their favourite form of recreation.

This is what happened to bowls.

The 1949 armistice agreements had just been signed when three South African immigrants — Max, Percy Manham and Jack Raphael — went to Avraham Krimitz, the late mayor of Ramat Gan, in search of a bowls site. Max always recalled with what difficulty he explained the game of bowls to the mayor.

It soon became apparent that it was no use telling the mayor that Englishmen had insisted on playing bowls despite Edward III's edict forbidding it, because he wanted them to concentrate on archery, or how Sir Francis Drake made the Spanish Armada await its rendezvous with destiny until he had finished his

rubber of bowls at Plymouth Hoe.

Displaying an uncanny intuition for knowing exactly what would appeal most to somebody to whom he was selling an idea — I myself invariably did whatever he wanted even when I recognized that I was being expertly manipulated — he concentrated on telling Krimitz about the brilliantly green lawns and the beautiful flower-beds surrounding the greens.

Krimitz beamed, and responded with enthusiasm. "Ah, you mean you want to lay out a park!" he exclaimed. "I love parks! I have just the spot for you, on the Yarkon River!"

That is how the Ramat Gan Bowling Club was conceived. Its birth was not an easy one: the midwives had to contend with jackals, moles, vandals and the harsh Israeli sun that burnt the perfect South African grass they imported. But eventually all troubles were overcome. Other clubs were created all over the country, Max being a vital factor in every new development either in some official capacity — he ended as honorary president of the Israel Bowling Association — or as an eminence grise operating as adviser or string-puller.

Bowlers in Israel will never forget him. He was first of all the trust of friends. Then there was that ability that made the beneficiary of his attentions feel two feet taller. And, of course, there was his humour, and his appreciation of humour in others.

Other people may have such attributes. What made Max unique was that he had style. Everything he did — his work, his dress, his soft speech, his smile — was infused with style, like the batting of David Gower or the tennis of Yvonne Goolagong.

Style is an impossible quality to describe or define, but it is immediately identifiable. It is difficult indeed to grasp that we shall

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The political syndrome

SLOWLY but surely the differences in the cabinet over the Lavi are assuming the more familiar form of division along party lines. Only the firmness of Finance Minister Moshe Nissim's opposition to the project breaks the ranks of the Likud, while Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino is the sole Labour holdout in favour of building the plane.

As long as Foreign Minister Shimon Peres appeared to be siding with the Israel Aircraft Industries, the huge defence weapons complex born under his tutelage, it was possible, especially for Premier Shamir to argue that the Lavi was not a partisan political issue.

But ever since Herut, at its last convention, resolved that the Lavi must be built, it has been officially a political issue. Irrespective of economic consequences, and indifferent as well to the pleadings of the army, let alone the defence minister, the Likud as a whole, except for Mr. Nissim, has put the Lavi on its political banner.

The reasons are fairly obvious. The project was conceived and put in place by Likud defence ministers. To dump it now would only confirm the criticisms levelled from all quarters, including the State Comptroller, about the woolly decision-making process that led to the Lavi.

Moreover, Mr. Arens, an aeronautical engineer, was and remains one of the project's most important and most passionate supporters. Mr. Shamir, even if so disposed, would find it extremely awkward to cross his close colleague on this issue. Especially since his Herut party foes, David Levy and Ariel Sharon, each for his own reasons, have taken the high road of equating the Lavi with patriotism and defiance of American pressure.

And then there are the purely electoral considerations. Mr. Shamir and his fellows are convinced that cancelling the project would be very unpopular, and not only with the constituency that is the Aircraft Industries. With elections in the offing next autumn, if not sooner, the Likud would prefer to garner the gains from going ahead rather than the fallout from stopping the plane.

To negotiate these tricky waters, Mr. Shamir pulled Mr. Moda'i out of his hat. The former finance minister, who once opposed the Lavi, now has other fish to fry. Two to be exact: Mr. Peres, who ejected him from the cabinet and Mr. Nissim, his Liberal Party colleague who replaced him.

But Mr. Moda'i's formula to "save" the Lavi, which Mr. Shamir and the Likud seem ready to adopt is simple indeed - to ignore the cost accounting, ignore the U.S. and ignore the army's arguments including its pleas for more funds. In fact, for the Likud the army has now become the villain of the piece. That is a strange perch for the custodians of patriotism, but then this posture is endlessly inventive.

And in any case the Likud ministers will soon enough be able to climb back down to the familiar ground of concentrating their attacks on Mr. Peres, now that he has, after wasteful wavering, also realized that Israel cannot afford to mortgage itself and its army to the plane and the Aircraft Industries.

Rather than study Mr. Peres's own proposal to give up building the plane - which is something only a big power can afford - but to divert some of the released resources to research and development cut to Israel's cloth, Likud spokesmen, now headed by Mr. Moda'i prefer the old tack of personal disparagement.

By digging their toes in, the Likud ministers are making the Lavi a choice not only between their party and Labour, but between the army and the Aircraft Industries. Everything the issue should not have become.

SHABBAT

(Continued from page one)

A burglar from Tel Aviv, who apparently thought he could put a kippa on his head and enter some of the empty apartments during the protest, was discovered by the ultra-Orthodox and arrested by the police, Yehudai said.

An ultra-Orthodox citizen was also arrested for refusing to leave the area near the Mitchell Theatre on Strauss Street above Sabbath Square. One secular person was arrested for chasing a religious person, police said.

On Friday night, the five locations where movies were shown continued to draw crowds. Several hundred secular people stood in front of the Beit Agron Cinema, as they had in somewhat greater numbers the week before.

Five members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Movement were arrested Friday night for trying to stir up a confrontation near the Beit Agron Cinema, Yehudai said. The Kach people had circulated throughout the Mea Shearim area, encouraging residents to clash with the police, and finally arrived at the bottom of Hillel Street, where they began singing and shouting slogans, he said. All five were released on bail early Saturday morning.

Friday night was generally quiet, and Saturday night was not that bad either, Yehudai said. But he added, the fact was that police had to be on the street in force trying to maintain order, instead of doing the jobs they were normally assigned to.

SHITTES

(Continued from page one)

Katyusha rockets at Galilee. They noted that the distance from the village to the Israeli border is only five kilometres, well within the range of the smaller 107 mm rockets. Two Katyusha attacks on Galilee, earlier this month, are believed to have originated in the Yatar area.

Yesterday's fighting was apparently sparked off by a shooting incident in the same region on Friday afternoon.

SLA troops, manning their hilltop stronghold overlooking Yatar, reported sighting a group of armed men on the outskirts of the village. They fired several tank rounds at the suspects, wounding six of them.

The injured were treated by Unifil troops in the region who transported them to hospital in Tyre.

Unifil sources maintained that the wounded were a 60-year-old man, three women aged between 18 and 23, and two nine-year-old boys.

The group had apparently been clearing a path near their homes in Yatar, about 2 km. from the SLA position, when they were hit by the tank shells.

According to sources in South Lebanon, the attack against "innocent civilians", following other

shooting incidents in the region, had incensed the local population of the Amal-controlled area.

Militiamen, vowing revenge, called in reinforcements and by yesterday morning a sizeable force of gunmen were in position in the region.

They reportedly opened fire with RPG's and light weapons at two IDF helicopters which flew over the region in the early hours of the morning and later clashed with the IDE.

The fighting escalated and around noon, the Shi'ite militiamen from both Amal and the Hizbullah fired several mortar rounds toward the SLA position overlooking Yatar.

The normally moderate Shi'ite organisation did not make any calls to end the fighting and instead appeared to be supporting further attacks.

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SPECULATION about Soviet diplomatic moves in the Gulf area abounds. This is certainly not the first time that the Soviet Union has tried to play a role in the affairs of the Gulf and, through the Gulf, in the area as a whole.

There are even shrewd observers who think the USSR may be trying to position itself to revive the "Spirit of Tashkent," that famous meeting between the prime minister of India and the president of Pakistan which the Soviets brokered, and this time in the Gulf.

This is all based on the recent successful attempts by Moscow to open a more constructive channel to Tehran. And this in spite of the continued presence of Soviet naval units in the Gulf, the Soviets' tanker deal with Kuwait and, most importantly, its continued supply of arms to Iraq and its basic support of Iraq against a possible Iranian victory in the seven-year-old war.

Despite the spate of comments and speculation, one ought to try and apply to this some yardstick of logic.

IT MAY BE worthwhile to recall that, while the meeting in Tashkent was laudable and, at the time, a feather in Moscow's cap, the underlying enmity between India and Pakistan did not fade. A bloody war erupted between the two in 1972. The Soviet Union was not deterred from invading Afghanistan in order to preserve its standing with Pakistan.

THE electoral reform bill is stalled in the Knesset - "illegally," according to its sponsor, Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi. A majority of members support it, but members do not count under the present parliamentary system. Parties count, and the parties are against it.

Another electoral reform scheme has been prepared by a team of four Tel Aviv university professors, headed by Uriel Reichman. The proposals made by this team and the Ya'acobi proposals have two things in common.

They are both meritorious in that they involve scrapping the existing electoral system, which has proved in recent years to be such a disaster that any change - provided it is democratic - can only be for the better.

Second, that there is little chance that either of them will be voted into law under the present parliamentary regime.

We only have to look at the fate of the Ya'acobi bill. It won a Knesset majority in its preliminary reading. The bill was then passed to the Law Committee which voted to adopt it. According to parliamentary procedure the next step should be a return of the bill to the plenum for its first reading. Six months have elapsed, and that has not happened.

Ya'acobi tells why. Eli Kulak, chairman of the Law Committee, was instructed by his faction to freeze it. There are two reasons for the order. One is that the Likud is divided over the bill. All Labour members voted for it plus 12 Likudniks. In principle that should have

been enough.

It may be enough for some right-wingers as individuals, but the Likud as a faction doesn't give a fig for parliamentary majorities. Besides, there is another reason for stonewalling: the religious factions are against the reform bill, because if it were to become law, they would no longer be able to hold the Knesset to ransom. The big stick they wield against the Likud is a threat to vote with Labour for early elections.

The Likud dreads early elections, partly, it would seem, because it is afraid of losing. For that matter, it may fear that if a new constitution is enacted requiring a face-to-face confrontation with Labour, the party is likely to lose that as well.

WHAT ABOUT the declared will of the majority? No problem: the backroom boys use the control they have of procedure to wreck the procedure. The said chairman is told to take no notice of the decision adopted by his committee, and he meekly complies.

Startlingly, the committee does not protest, at least not aloud, because - let us face it - it doesn't really care. Not only Likudniks show indifference, so does Labour. In theory backbenchers on both sides favour electoral reform - how can they not?

READERS' LETTERS

ADOPTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - "For all those interested in the issue of adoption, or simply like a good human story or two *Lost Children* makes fascinating reading" - writes Lisa Kahn in a book review on July 31.

Adopted children are not "lost." Studies show that, by and large, they get better parenting than children who have not been adopted.

When adopted children know all along that they have been adopted, that their parents are proud of having adopted them, and that their adoption can and should be a source of pride for them, too, they do not become obsessed with their "past."

The lost children are not those who are lucky enough to be adopted and receive a warm, loving home. The lost children are those who do not get adopted but rather grow up unwanted and unloved. Unfortunately, there are many such children in Israel, due to a government policy

which discourages adoptions and due to attitudes like those in this review.

Aleph, the Association for Private Adoption in Israel, is trying to change this deplorable situation. All those who are interested in the issue of adoption should write to Aleph, P.O.B. 7803, Jerusalem.

DAVID BEN-NAHUM, National Secretary, Aleph Jerusalem.

Lisa Kahn comments:

The fact that not all natural parents are suited to the task, applies equally to people who adopt. They can also fail to fully understand the responsibility they are taking on.

There is no doubt that adoption is preferable in cases where harm of any kind could come to a child; yet adoption cannot guarantee a perfect environment.

The issue is not as simple as Mr. Ben-Nahum would like.

KASHRUT IN NEW YORK

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - I am writing to correct any misapprehensions that may have been created by a purported statement regarding the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America by an unnamed member of the Kosher Advisory Board of the New York State Department of Agriculture and David Makovsky. ("Chicken of the Sea tuna": Rabbinic queries U.S. kashrut" - August 7.)

The statement, if made, was not authorized by the Bureau of Kosher Law Enforcement of the New York State Department of Agriculture, nor does it reflect the view of the bureau. The statement's assertion that the bureau entertained doubts as to the kashrut of products certified as kosher by the Orthodox Un-

ion, symbolized by OU, is in no way supported by the record of the bureau. The bureau has no reason to, and does not, doubt the integrity of the kosher certification programme of the OU or the kashrut of the products endorsed thereunder.

(Rabbi) SCHULEM RUBIN, Director

Kosher Law Enforcement, Department of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York

New York.

REUVEN GROZOVSKI, SGA, FIDRA, Optometrist

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CORRECTION Scholarships for Study and Research in Germany - 1988/89 In an advertisement under the above headline, which appeared on August 5, the reception hours at the German Embassy were given incorrectly. The opening hours are: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m.-12 noon; the Embassy is closed to the public on Wednesday. 1988-10-10

The only real hope is for peace in the Gulf

Hanan Bar-On

In other words, the Soviet Union might have been able to pull off a diplomatic coup. But no lasting benefit accrued to it. Rather, it was forced to accommodate itself to the realities prevailing on the subcontinent.

True, history does not repeat itself, but conditions tend to endure, and are not often given to decisive outside influences.

No observer in September 1980, either in Baghdad or Tehran, in Washington or Moscow, in Jerusalem or Cairo, would have predicted that by September 1987, the war would still be going on and that the two superpowers would have been unable to put an end to a war raging in an area which has always been described as "of great strategic importance."

It would have been even more incongruous in 1980 to suggest that a ferocious Iranian-Iraqi war would not interrupt the flow of oil which reaches Europe and Japan from the Persian Gulf.

THOSE FACTS alone serve to point to the unpredictability of events and

the United States. It would appear that both powers have certainly come to the conclusion that the continuation of the war could endanger their (and their allies') direct interests. There exist a confluence of interests in stopping the carnage and certainly in reducing the tensions in the area, interests which Israel shares.

Their achievement, however, does not lie in the hands of the powers and outside forces. It depends on the will of the two warring nations to find a way out of an increasingly threatening impasse.

This is, of course, complicated by the fact that in Iran we are facing a revolutionary situation (the only true revolution the world has witnessed since 1917 and the Chinese revolution). Revolutionary regimes, which have displayed energies undreamed of under normal circumstances, have a staying power even if their regimes are plagued by internal dissension. The regimes may appear weak, but usually survive. The consequences of their actions, and even more of their omissions, appear only years later.

This explains to a greater extent than was apparent in the past the present stance of both the USSR and

FOR THE OUTSIDER, very little remains except the fervent hope that a war such as this will have neither victor nor vanquished, and that warfare will end soon. It is not in the interest of anyone to continue the war, even if there are many who profit by it.

The Gulf War threatens the stability of the region as a whole. Lebanon being only one example. It threatens upheavals, whose course is unpredictable. While the countries of the area, during the last decade, turned increasingly inward, this may no longer be the case. The unrest generated by the war and its accompanying phenomena (such as the progressive depletion of some of the wealth accumulated during the past few years) threatens the internal stability of more than one country in our region. Countries and governments which feel themselves threatened are not the best partners for diplomatic solutions. There are storm warnings on the horizon, even if they are not as yet defined.

It is incumbent, on us in Israel, therefore, to pursue with vigour any possible accommodation, strengthening thereby not only ourselves, but our neighbours as well, and possibly mitigating somewhat the impact of the winds of unrest that are blowing up in the Gulf with increasing intensity.

The writer, vice-president of the Weizmann Institute, is a former deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry.

Ya'acobi's electoral reform bill is worth fighting for

David Krivine

In practice they won't go out on a limb for something that may serve the country, but most distinctly does not serve their private interests.

They are in, after all. They have got where they are by and through the system. They have patiently worked their way up to the top, into the Knesset, each inside his own faction. Men like Uzi Baram and Rafi Edri are on the verge of achieving cabinet rank. Why saw off the branch on which they sit?

Exceptionally, Ya'acobi tries to keep electoral reform alive. He heads a ministerial committee on the subject - but that does not work either. Here is how his proposals are stated. The ministerial committee was introduced to agree to a minor and unsensational measure raising the minimal qualifications for parliamentary representation to a modest 2 per cent.

Any faction that cannot scrape together 2 per cent of the vote in parliamentary elections would not rate a seat in the Knesset. This would get rid at least of the one-man factions which bedevil parliamentary life.

The committee was made up at the time of Ya'acobi himself, Amnon Rubinstein (now no longer a minister) and Moshe Shahal from the left benches; Moshe Arens, Haim Corfu and Sara Doron from the right.

The measure, as approved by the six ministers, was supposed to be a joint bill sponsored by Labour and the Likud together. What went wrong? The Likud changed its mind. Agudat Yisrael was against it; so after saying yes, Arens-Corfu-Doron got cold feet, ate their words and said no.

WHAT THE COUNTRY needs is a thoroughgoing reform, with an end to the present system of voting for political parties. The electorate should vote for individual candidates. The country should be divided into 120 constituencies, each choosing its own delegate.

The Reichman and Ya'acobi schemes are a compromise with the existing method. Both leave more power in the hands of the political parties than there would be under the system of single-member constituencies. The Reichman constitution is the more revolutionary because it introduces in addition something like the American presidential method, with direct election of the

prime minister. Both systems are better than what exists today, so either could be adopted. The important thing is to break the existing mould and to make a change. The Ya'acobi formula has two advantages. First it is a small step in the right direction since it could, conceivably lead in the course of time to single-member constituencies.

The Reichman proposal does not do that. Instead it introduces this unfamiliar quasi-presidential system which could create new problems and new antagonisms.

Secondly, Ya'acobi's bill is already before the Knesset. It has won support, its progress is delayed by illicit oppositionist tactics. Here is something to fight for. If the bill is not presented for its first reading before the expiry of the present parliament, it will not benefit from the Continuation of Legislation Law. The process of tabling the measure will have to be started all over again from scratch in the next Knesset.

Ya'acobi has invoked the aid of Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, hoping to force committee chairman Kulak's hand. But even that is not enough. Ya'acobi is perplexed by his dilemma. "Electoral reform figures in the Labour Party's platform, all Labour Knesset members voted for it," he stresses. What he needs is the wholehearted backing of public opinion; and that - sadly - is insufficient.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

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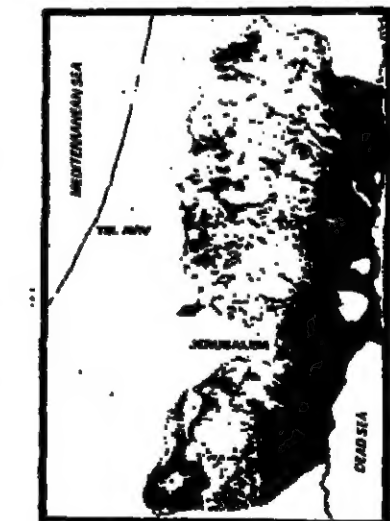
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